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Let Every Republican Vote.

According to a poll of the different States taken by the New York Hearld there is apathy in many quarters, says Philadelphia Inquirer. The Democrats everywhere are making their campaign on the trust issue, while it finds that a socialistic tendency is developing on the part of the unthinking which is aiding the Democratic cause. Its tables give the Republican party a majority of seven in the National House of Representatives, but should there be a strong Democratic movement in the East it figures that that majority would be wiped out and the Democrats would gain control of the House.

Twice before, following prosperity, has Pennsylvania gone Democratic, only to be followed by the election of Cleveland. In both instances the preliminary struggle was in this State. For a third time Mr. Pattison is running for Governor, and all over the country the Democrats are hoping for a revolution here as well as in New York which could be hailed by them, as in the past, as the forerunner of Democratic victory in the Nation.

It is worth the while of every Republican, during the week to come, to study the situation carefully, and to ask himself if it is safe to permit the Democratic party to win preliminary victories on the 4th of November. Let every Republican go over the history of the past few years—the election of Pattison followed by the election of Cleveland and the hard times which followed. There are years in politics known as "off" years; that is to say, a great many voters are careless because there is no President to elect and they believe that their own votes will not be necessary; that there will be an ample majority whether they vote or not. This year most people are prosperous. They are content in their prosperity. They feel entirely safe. They can't imagine that any possible danger lurks on the horizon. But the very fact that they are prosperous ought to lead them to make sacrifices even to get to the polls and vote to continue that prosperity. Why take chances?

The Democrats are claiming seven Congressmen in Pennsylvania, where they should not be allowed to have over three. They are proclaiming their ability to capture the Legislature and send a Democrat to the United States, Senate, while their orators everywhere are telling their followers that Pattison is to be elected Governor.

Pennsylvania is a Republican State—always Republican when Republicans take the trouble to vote The Democrats are basing their enthusiasm upon a large stay-at-home vote—upon that apathy which always accompanies prosperity. We do not believe that their enthusiasm is well founded. Certainly Pennsylvania Republicans are going to stand by their principles; by the national administration; by the great policies which are yet to be worked out at Washington. The tariff is assailed on all sides. The Democratic party is seeking free trade as a cure-all for trust power. They are working to capture Pennsylvania as a lever to be used in sending a Democrat to the White House. The campaign, then, is one of very great national import.

This is not an "off" year in any sense of the word. It is a most important year, and because it is an important year every Republican should vote.

Elect Pennypacker Governor and maintain Pennsylvania in the Republican column as a support to Roosevelt.

Elect a Republican Legislature in order that a Republican United States Senator be may chosen in turn.

And see to it that the Republican delegation in Congress is not weakened by the presence in it of Democrats who can only get there if Republican voters remain away from the polls.

Vote, and vote the straight ticket.

Epochs in History.

Free trade epoch—

No national progress or prosperity, no progress in manufactures, low wages, industrial stagnation from end to end of this resourceful land, workmen idle, soup houses busy.

Protection epoch—

Manufactories running full force and new ones building, wages going up and larger demand for labor, and the [illegible] a whole more pros[illegible] any time.

T[illegible]st secure. It is for t[illegible]hat the voter must have a[illegible] The Republican party believes in the policy that has made the protection epochs, to which they point with pride. The Democratic party has always produced the reverse condition and is now the advocate of free trade. It is a rather reckless citizen, one who disregards the facts of history, who is hopeful that the country's conditions can be improved by putting Democracy in power.—Lafayette Courier.

Opposing the Strike Settlement.

Men are everywhere asking what prominent Democrat aided in bringing about the settlement of the anthracite coal strike. None have been found. On the contrary it is well known that many local leaders of Democrats were prompted by those whose interests rest solely upon calamity, to oppose any settlement, and this they did with great industry. They were politicians, but doing all in their power to widen the breach so that they might reap a political advantage. The plan failed, while that of President Roosevelt and Republican Senators succeeded.

The material interests of Cameron county will be best served by electing Hon. Henry H. Mullin, Republican candidate for Legislature, Mr. Mullin is untiring in his efforts to advance the best interests of Cameron county, has the ability and push to work in the interests of the whole people regardless of party, therefore is the safest candidate for the people to elect. Vote for Mullin, who for years—34—has worked to advance Little Cameron and never takes a back seat when your interests are at stake and his services are needed. Remember that, every Cameron county voter. Do your duty and show that you appreciate his efforts in your behalf.

John W. Lewis and M. Blodget, two old veterans of the civil war, are coming at a trot and will cross under the wire with a rousing vote, for County Commissioners. As election day approaches they are sure winners.

Zinc and Grinding Make
Devoe Lead and Zinc Paint wear twice as long as lead and oil mixed by hand. Murry & Coppersmith sell our paint. tf

Seriously Ill.

John Lane, of Mason Hill, was taken suddenly ill at City Hotel, at this place, on Tuesday. He however, recovered sufficiently to return to his home on Wednesday, and his many friends hope his illness is of short duration.

Married.

The manyfriends of J. William Kay will be surprised to learn of his marriage which occurred at Westboro, Wisconsin, Oct. 22, to Miss Anna Marie Haight, of that place. Neatly printed announcements have been received. We congratulate our young friend and wish him success and happinss in his western home.

Taken to the Penitentiary.

Mrs. Jane Smith, who was tried and convicted for burning Hon. Geo. W. Warner's barn with all its contents, including three horses, in October, 1901, was sentenced by Judge Mayer to five years in the western penitentiary on Wednesday. Sheriff Swope, accompanied by his wife, left this (Thursday) morning with the prisoner for Allegheny. She has been in jail since last December.

Baptist Church Notes.

Preaching morning and evening by the pastor. Morning subject "Wonderful;" evening, "Be sure your sin will find you out." Bible school at the close of morning worship, C. E. Crandell Supt. Y. P. S. C. E. 6 p. m., B. Olmsted Pres. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening 7:30. All welcome. Baptism at the close of evening Sermon. Benediction song service in the lecture room at the close of the services in the Auditorium.

A Clean Contest.

The Republican candidates, from Congressman to County Auditor, have conducted a clean, honorable and lawful contest for their election to the several offices. Every man upon the ticket is worthy of your support. Vote the Republican ticket with an X and you will have done your duty. Let it be demonstrated that you are satisfied with the present prosperous times by so expressing yourself unanimously. Not a scratch.

Prominent Railroad Men.

President Cassatt and the directors of the Pennsylvania railroad will visit Emporium this evening to remain until Friday evening. As a result yardmen are kept busy putting everything in apple pie order. No doubt the officials contemplate extensive improvements here and will decide, while here, the extent of such. The train, composed of nine cars, will be stationed on Portage street siding, where a long platform has been erected, water pipes laid and arrangements for telegraph and long distance 'phone communication made.

Hotel Changes.

Last week M. J. Dolan, who has for a number of years been engaged as clerk at the City Hotel purchased that popular house and will hereafter conduct the same. This is one of the best hotel properties in Emporium and under the proprietorship of Mr. McGee has gained an enviable reputation among the traveling public.

D. W. Donovon, has also purchased the Emporium House and will take possession about the first of the year. You may look for some improvements, as "Dennie" will spare no pains to make this an up to-date house.

Both the above proprietors thoroughly understand the hotel bnsiness and we believe they will prosper in their new homes.

Opera House Improvements.

Contractor Cramer has a force of carpenters at work on the interior of the opera house this week and from the plans as outlined, the comfort, convenience and beauty of the place is to be greatly enhanced. The size of the stage has been greatly enlarged and the ceiling raised to permit the better handling of scenery. An entire new set of scenery has been ordernd from a leading Washington firm and a drop curtain of most artistic design contracted for.

The ceiling of the entire room is being raised to conform with a semi-gothic style of architecture. Both ceiling and sides will be neatly decorated. The lighting will be exclusively by gas, the fixtures being of the latest and most artistic patterns. It is the purpose of the management to make this an up to date temple of amusement and the class of attractions presented from time to time will be of the highest excellence.

Of course Chas. L. Butler and Gordon H. Howlett will be elected County Auditors. They are familiar with the duties of this very reponsible office and will be elected.

Voters of Cameron County!

You are called upon on Tuesday next to elect a Congressman, and member of the Legislature, who will have to help to elect a United States Senator for the State of Pennsylvania. Your attention is called to the fact, that the Democratic party is straining every nerve to elect a Democratic Congress and a Democratic Senate, in order to tie the hands of our President. We claim that the present prosperous condition of our country is due to a Republican administration, and that if you wish to see this condition continued, it is absolutely necessary for you to cast your ballot for the Republican candidates for Congress and for the State Legislature.

Personally, we have not a word of fault to find with the Democratic candidates for both of the above offices, but we deem it unwise and unsafe for you to vote for them, unless you wish to bring about a change in the present prosperous conditions. Hence we ask you to lay aside all personal considerations, and vote for the continued prosperity of the country by casting your ballot for Messrs. Dresser and Mullin.

A. C. BLUM,
Chairman Republican County Committee.

Cameron Will Elect An Editor.

(Philadelphia Inquirer.)

The Republicans of Cameron county have tendered the nomination and expect to elect by a large majority as their member of Assembly Hon. H. H. Mullin, of Emporium. In bestowing this honor the party has designated a man devoted to the best interests of his constituents. He possesses enviable qualities of integrity and business ability and is an experienced and able legislator.

He was born in Cumberland county and educated in the common schools. He was a slate picker in the Montelius Mines, at Mt. Carmel when a boy. He came to Cameron county and apprenticed in the office of the CAMERON COUNTY PRESS, of which paper he became and to-day is editor.

In 1894 he was elected to the Legislature and his ability and fidelity earned for him a commanding position. His wide acquaintance with public men and in the accomplishment of his purposes made him an important factor in all legislation and made him also especially valuable to his constituents.

Following the lead of her sister counties of the Twenty-first Congressional district, "Little Cameron" is taking a firm stand for S. R. Dresser, of McKean county, and proposes to put a large majority to his credit.

Mr. Dresser a primarily a man of honest dealings a cautions, thorough business man, fearlessly frank, very deserving and will receive more than his party support. His election is assured.

Vindicated.

Alex. Johns, of Port Allegany, who is employed as bar-tender at Martindale's hotel at Lorshbaugh, this county, was placed under bail, last July, for shooting one John Brace, who with two other woodsmen forcibly entered the hotel and demanded that they be given something to eat, was discharged by Judge Mayer on Tuesday, after hearing the evidence presented by the Commonwealth. The man who was shot, John Brace, failed to put in an appearance, evidently glad to escape with his life. Mr. Johns, who protected his own life against three men, is to be congratulated by his many friends upon his complete vindication by the the Court He is a quiet, sober gentleman and highly esteemed by all who know him. Ruffians will no doubt give him a wide berth in the future.

Osteopathy.

Dr. Ida D. Webb, late, of the Philadelphia College and Infirmary of Osteopathy, has opened a branch office for the practice of her profession in the old Hirsch residence, on 5th, street, Emporium, and will be there on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Harry Hemphill, the Republican nominee for sheriff, comes from a family of loyal and respectable citizens. He is in every way fully qualified to discharge the responsible duties and will make a model Sheriff.

Vote to Continue Prosperity.

We are now on the threshold of one of the most important elections ever held in Pennsylvania. The people of this Commonwealth have always felt proud of the dear old Keystone State, and they have had a right to, from the fact that her people are more prosperous and in better condition generally than are the citizens of any other state. This, perhaps, to many would seem like a very broad assertion, but it can be backed up by facts and figures, and it is an old true saying "That figures never lie."

If you want continued prosperity it behoves you to study well the political situation so that when you go into the polling booth on election day, you will make no mistake for whom you cast your vote; it is a duty you owe yourself, your wives, and your children. The most important positions to be filled this year, is Congressman. President Roosevelt during his short term in the Presidential Chair has made an enviable record, and Republicans and Democrats alike are singing his praises all over this broad land. In order to carry out this grand policy, it is necesary that he should be backed by a Republican majority in the House of Representatives, otherwise he would be seriously hampered, and any wise piece of legislation, that he might suggest would most likely be turned down by the Democrats, if they happened to be in power. It must be plain to the voters of the 21st Congressional District, relative to whom they intend to vote for, on next Tuesday. The issues have been clearly defined, you know exactly what your candidate, Mr. S. R. Dresser stands for. If he is elected (and there should be no doubt as to that) he will go to Washington and assist in placing on the statute books, laws that will be beneficial to his constituency. Furthermore, he will take his orders from the people of his district, and carry them out to the letter. There is no free trade nor free soup houses in his make up. Mr. Dresser's motto is: "Live and let live," which is one of nature's greatest laws, and that is what he will stand for when elected to Congress. The Democratic candidate for Congress has conducted a mud-slinging campaign from start to finish. The stories which were concocted and absolutely false, were eagerly sought after by the Democratic press. They published them without taking time to ascertain whether or not they were true or false and the odium which always clings to nasty cess pool, will hold good, and forever cling to the garments of those unfair editors.

You have had plenty of time to study the true character of Mr. Dresser, a great many of you have met him and had a heart to heart talk and it seems entirely unnecessary for us to dilate upon his superior qualifications. Mr. Dresser is a business man of sterling integrity, and is eminently fitted for the office for which he is running. In conclusion we say to you in all sincerity: Go to the voting booth on election day and don't falter, if you wish to perpetuate the good times and prosperity, which you are now enjoying and cast your vote for Mr. S. R. Dresser, who has pledged himself to honestly and fearlessly lab r for the interests of his party, both National and State.

Eye Specialist.

Prof. W. H. Budine, the well known Eye Specialist, of Binghamton, N. Y., will be at R. H. Hirsch's jewelry store, Emporium, Pa, Nov. 7th and 8th. If you can't see well or have headache don't fail to call and see Prof. Budine, as he guarantees to cure all such cases. Lenses ground to fit all kinds of sight. Eyes tested and examined free. All work guaranteed.

A Fire Department Story.

McClure's, with its record for railroad stories, is naturally the magazine to expect good fire-department stories in. Such an one is Harvey J. O'Higgin's "A Chance of Profession," in the November number. Evidently Mr. O'Higgins knows enginehouses as Frank H. Spearman knows roundhouses, and if he can continue to invent such fearfully and wonderfully realistic escapes as the one in this story, he has the material for a good volume of adventure.

Voters of Cameron county, you are well able to decide your own choice for offices, without dictation. Resent the imputation and vote the entire Republican ticket.

Lots for Sale.

I have some desirable building lots for sale at a bargain. 30-tf.
C. J. GOODNOUGH.

SHAW'S PURE MALT. has a marvelous dietic value. While resreshing and pleasant to take, it helps assimilation of food.
Sold By
36-47-ly F. X. BLUMLE.

WEATHER REPORT.
(Forecast by T. B. Lloyd.)
FRIDAY, Showers.
SATURDAY Showers.
SUNDAY, Fair.

Thieves at Sinnamahoning.

A gang of thieves have been operating at Sinnamahoning. Last week one night they robbed the refrigerators at the residences of A. J. and G. B. Barclay and entered the stores of M. Blodget and Nathan Silan.

Daughters of the Revolution.

Orrell Freeman Elwell and Ella Aloysa Parsons were admitted on Oct. 20th, 1902 as members of the Daughters of the Revolution in right of the services of Silas and Brewster Freeman, their great grand father and grand father.

Congressman Dresser.

S. R. Dresser, the Republican candidate for Congress, accompanied by his secretary, Mr. F. L. Miller, visited in Emporium last Tuesday for several hours between trains and met many Republicans, being enrout for the east. He also stopped a couple of hours at Driftwood. Mr. Dresser will be elected by a handsome majority, even his opponents conceding his election.

Disreputable Business.

The citizens of Cameron county are disguted with the wholesale distribution of beer and whiskey, intended to influence the election of the Democratic ticket in this county. Such tactics are sure to react upon the perpetrators and the decision of the people at the polls will demonstrate that there are a majority of our citizens who will condemn such wholesale violation of law and order and decency.

Star Course Opening.

The out look for the Star Course is reassuring. The number of season subscribers promises to be large and the committee is actively at work placing tickets in the hands of persons engaging them. The date and hour at which the chart will open will be duly announced. Secure your ticket now of some member of the committee or at the store of H. S. Lloyd.

This Course will surpass in attractiveness any of its predecessors. Four Concert numbers and a lecture by a leading lawyer of the New York Bar, comprise the list of talent. The Course opens Tuesday, Nov. 11th, with the Brockway Grand Concert Company.

Self Reliance.

The spirit of self-reliance ought not to show itself in a boldly assertive and challenging manner. We suspect the goodness of the man who is at pains to tell us how good he is; we doubt the courage of the man who talks about his own bravery; we flatly disbelieve the woman who says she does not care what the neighbors say, and, we are not convinced by the challenging front which is only a cover for inward distrust and uneasiness.

Our confidence in ourselves should be as firm as our confidence in the solid ground on which we stand. We take the earth for granted and it never fails to support us. I should be regarded as a fool by my friends were I to say to them, "See how strong and secure I am; I have the earth under me. The earth really is under me, is it not?" If I were to speak thus, I should deserve to have the earth open and swallow me. Our faith in ourselves should be quiet and implicit. It should never be called in question, nor should it be explicitly asserted. It should be so basal, it should enter so deeply into the very constitution of our lives, that the varying experiences which come to us will not shake nor obscure it. We need the quiet mind which is never unduly exalted nor depressed, which is the master of all things and therefore able to discount in advance whatever of good or ill may be in store. How pitiful to see a man who is the sport of his own impulses and whims and of every passing influence, who cannot discount adversity and opposition, but quivers before the blast in an ecstasy of uneasy pain.

The quiet mind of the truly self-reliant is open to a large and tolerant and considerate view of other persons. The more truly and deeply we enter into life the more willing are we to trust the life that is larger than ourselves and which expresses itself in the lives of others in different forms from our own.

The self-reliant sprit, the well ballasted character, the quiet and unshakable mind, come from the the conscious union of the finite with the infinite. "The true secret of power lies in keeping one's connection with the God who worketh all things; and in the degree that we keep this connection are we able literally to rise above every conceivable limitation."

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

H. H. MULLIN, Editor.

Published Every Thursday.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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If paid in advance..... 1 50

ADVERTISING RATES:

Advertisements are published at the rate of one dollar per square for one insertion and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

Rates by the year, or for six or three months, are low and uniform, and will be furnished on application.

Legal and Official Advertising per square, three times or less, $2; each subsequent insertion 50 cents per square.

Local notices 10 cents per line for one insertion; 5 cents per line for each subsequent consecutive insertion.

Obituary notices over five lines, 10 cents per line. Simple announcements of births, marriages and deaths will be inserted free.

Business cards, five lines or less, $5 per year; over five lines, at the regular rates of advertising.

No local inserted for less than 75 cents per issue.

JOB PRINTING.

The Job department of the PRESS is complete and affords facilities for doing the best class of work. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO LAW PRINTING.

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

Seeing the Funny Side.

The coal strike, with all the expense, inconvenience and suffering which it has caused has afforded another illustration of the general good nature of the American people, and their willingness to find something amusing even in their owninconvenience. If one could gather, observes the Youth's Companion, all the humorous paragraphs which the newspapers have printed in regard to the price of coal, he would have material enough for a book, and a clever and amusing book it would be. Nor is the editor by any means the only one who has had his little joke. The jeweler displays on a piece of cotton batting in his window a piece of coal the size of his thumb-nail, with the legend: "Genuine, old-mine anthracite coal from Pennsylvania. Not for sale." The grocer packs an egg-crate with pieces of coal and puts it on view with the innocent sign: "Forty cents a dozen." The safe dealer labels his goods: "Burglar proof coal-bins." This habit of laughing at discomforts and making a joke of adversity is no new trait in American character. It appeared during the Spanish-American war, when men charged joyously to the air of "There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town To-Night." It showed itself in humorous songs sung in Libby prison and practical jokes perpetrated in Andersonville. It cropped out in that southern cavalryman who was offered $5,000 in confederate currency for his horse, and replied with a grin that he had just paid $10,000 to have him shod. Ability to brush aside care, and even danger, with a laugh, so far from being an indication of weakness or irresponsibility, is rather a sign of strength, and decidedly a source of strength. Lincoln, most typical of Americans, was typical in this. His jokes are history as well as literature, yet many of them were born of circumstances which, to a man who lacked the saving salt of humor, would have been tragic.

The Unexpected Happenings.

The bon mot of Lord Beaconsfield that it is the unexpected that happens is so constantly verified in experience that some people apparently seek to break the spell of the unexpected by constantly looking for it. When any new situation arises they set their wits to imagining how the most unfortunate circumstances could take place, and the amount of anxiety and foreboding they inflict on themselves in anticipating the disagreeable is almost as nerve-wearing as the actual happening of the unfortunate things they anticipate. But why should we so invariably identify the "unexpected" with the disagreeable? The Boston Watchman, speaking of this, observes that as a matter of fact the surprises of life are by no means always unwelcome. Some of the best things that ever befell us came in the chapter of accidents—a pure windfall. We were imagining the worst and the best came. In view of this, is it not wise to let the anticipated evil and the good balance each other, and keep the imagination from forecasting too much? Certainly, there is about as much reason for anticipating good accidents as evil ones; and the man who believes that the chapter of the unexpected may run in his favor is by far the happier.

The head of the United States treasury department, Secretary Shaw, has issued a timely warning that gambling, by poker games or otherwise, will be regarded as proving unfitness for the service of the government. Several clerks in responsible positions have been reduced in grade and salary because they were known to play poker, and it is plainly made known that those who continue to risk money in betting on races and games of chance will be dismissed.

An interesting experiment was made recently, says the Philadelphia Medical Journal. A pint of various fruits was picked at random from one stand, washed, and the washings analyzed. From this pint of fruit 140,000,000 germs were secured. It would be hard to have to live where the pesky things were as thick as that.

A GREAT PRESIDENT.

Roosevelt Has Proven Himself Cautious and Conservative, Patient and Steadfast.

Those who have imagined Theodore Roosevelt to be impulsive in temper or rash in action have only to consider his conduct of the last few weeks to be convinced of their error, says the Chicago Inter Ocean.

By his intervention in the coal strike the president was doing his duty—not a duty enjoined upon him by the letter of the law, but inherent in his office—the duty of every chosen magistrate of the people to take heed of the people's welfare—the duty of a chosen leader to lead.

In the discharge of this plain duty Theodore Roosevelt found his motives maligned, his mandate from the people denied, his good intentions scouted, his benevolence flouted, his guests insulted in his presence, his appeals wantonly disregarded, the dignity of his office trampled upon and his purposes insolently defied.

If Theodore Roosevelt had been really impulsive, rash, hasty or headstrong here was a situation in which those qualities would have appeared. No impulsive man, no man without the fullest control over himself, would have endured these affronts to himself and to the dignity of his great office.

If Theodore Roosevelt had for one instant forgotten that he was president of the United States and as such must be ever ready to sink personal consideration and to make any individual sacrifice for the public good, he would have resented these affronts with every one of the vast and multiplied powers which the people have placed in his hands.

But the president saw that here the vital interests of the American people could not be served by a San Juan charge—that the solution of this problem demanded not only courage and resolution, but also tact and infinite patience.

And Theodore Roosevelt, while abating no jot of resolution, was patient and long-suffering. He demeaned himself as became the chief magistrate of the prudent, patient, and law-abiding American people. Having defined the issue unmistakably—having shown the people the cause of their suffering—he waited. He could afford to wait, and he knew how to wait.

And he won. He won for himself and for all the people. He won absolutely, completely, and without conditions. He won not by using the vast powers of his great office. He won by directing straight at the point of resistance, and by maintaining upon that point, the unceasing and unrelenting pressure of public opinion.

No rash, hasty, or impulsive man could have won such a victory by such means. Only a cautious, patient, conservative, steadfast man—a man great enough to ignore every provocation—a man strong enough to refrain from using his strength—could have won such a victory.

And by that victory Theodore Roosevelt has approved himself not only courageous but cautious, not only resolute but patient, not only fearless but devoted to his people's weal, as strong in endurance as in action—a great president.



"JUST WHAT I WAS LOOKING FOR."

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

☞They are saying that the only skillful riding performed in Tom Johnson's circus is when he straddles the silver question.—Galveston News.

☞Has anybody heard of any prominent democrat, official or private citizen, politician or otherwise, trying to settle the strike?—Indianapolis Journal.

☞We gather from Editor Bryan's complaints that he was ambling along on the trail of the trusts when Mr. Roosevelt came rough-riding after them and jostled the Nebraskan out of the right of way.—Baltimore American.

☞Some of our democratic exchanges are criticising President Roosevelt's recent speeches because of what they term "sacrifice of official dignity." Between the lines, however, you can discern that they are annoyed because he is playing havoc with some of their campaign issues.—Memphis Reveille.

☞Notwithstanding the tariff war which Germany is supposed to be waging against American products, this country continues to be a good customer of the kaiser's realm. The exports from Germany to the United States during the last quarter were $31,527,923, an increase of $7,107,053 over the previous quarter. What has become of that free trade contention to the effect that protection prevents us from buying from or selling to other nations?—Troy Times.

DON'T FORGET 1892.

Democrats Striving to Lead the People Into a Repetition of the Grievous Mistake of That Year.

Exactly ten years ago the majority of the people of the United States was being misled into the disastrous blunder whose results were for four years thereafter a source of constant and deep regret to thousands of honest voters who had permitted specious misrepresentations temporarily to overcome their intelligence and good judgment.

Believing that memory is short enough already to have left behind the bitter experience of those years, the democratic party is seeking to mislead the people into a repetition of their grievous mistake of a decade ago, says the Albany Journal.

Then the cry was that "the tariff is a tax." Now it is, that the tariff is the "mother of trusts." Then the specious argument was that the equivalent of the respective import duties was added to the prices of the commodities upon which duties were imposed. Now it is that the tariff is enabling the great industrial combinations to exist, that they are oppressing and robbing the people—the statement is made general; specific instances are never cited—and that therefore the combinations should be destroyed through abolition of the tariff.

It is in order at this time, when another attack upon the protective system is being made, for every American citizen to think back to the time when the Wilson law had removed part of the tariff that had been falsely denounced as a tax. Commodities became cheaper, but the people had no money to buy, market values fell still lower. No profits remained for producers, wages had to be reduced, hours of labor shortened, thousands of workmen had to be discharged, mills and factories and furnaces and workshops became empty, and from the midst of industrial and commercial stagnation low prices mocked the masses who could not obtain the money with which to make purchases.

But one need not dwell on a description of those conditions. Mere reference to them will revive their memory vividly in all minds. In 1896 the republican party was welcomed back to power with open arms with rejoicing and with the confidence that it would bring back prosperity. To do that was not an easy task. In any other country it would have been a task of years. But the splendid recuperative power of this nation came into play, and the reinstitution of republican policies quickly had gratifying effect. Prosperity returned; it has abided with us, and grown, and is still growing.

In 1900, the representatives of the republican party in national convention assembled made this declaration:

"We renew our faith in the policy of protection to American labor. In that policy our industries have been established, diversified and maintained. By protecting the home market competition has been stimulated and production cheapened. Opportunity to the inventive genius of our people has been secured and wages in every department of labor maintained at high rates, higher than ever before, and always distinguishing our working people in their better conditions of life from those of any competing country. Enjoying the blessings of the American common school, secure in the right of self-government and protected in the occupancy of their own markets, their constantly increasing knowledge and skill have enabled them to finally enter the markets of the world. We favor the associated policy of reciprocity so directed as to open our markets on favorable terms for what we do not ourselves produce, in return for free foreign markets."

On June 24 of this year, Senator Gallinger, speaking on his resolution "that the phenomenal prosperity in all lines of business and industry in the United States is largely due to the existing tariff law, and the best interests of the country demand its continuance," said at the conclusion of his address:

"Our friends on the other side are looking for an issue. They need not worry; the issue is looking for them. Prosperity is the issue, and all other questions are secondary. The American standard of living, American manhood and American homes are but the sequences of a protective tariff which brought to us and will continue to give us an unprecedented age of luxury, an unparalleled era of prosperity."

☞The national debt is now below the thousand million point, the statement of September 30 giving it, less cash in the treasury, as $957,415,887. July 1, 1866, it was 2,773,236,173. Nearly all of the reduction has been made by republican administrations.—Indianapolis Journal.

☞Senator Hanna made short work of free trade as a remedy for trusts in his Marietta speech: "I have no patience to discuss free trade as a remedy for trusts. It is perfect rot."—Des Moines Register.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Twelve Men Lose Their Lives in a Chicago Fire.

Flames Spread Rapidly—Men Jumped from Seventh Story of Burning Sugar Refinery and Were Dashed to Death — Fire Caused by Explosion.

Chicago, Oct. 22.—By a fire which broke out shortly before midnight in the plant of the glucose sugar refinery, situated at Taylor street and the Chicago river, that factory was almost entirely destroyed, and it is said that 29 men lost their lives.

The flames spread so rapidly that a man who was working on the third floor had barely time to escape with his life, and it is not thought by the employes of the concern or by the firemen that the men in the upper story could have avoided death.

The plant of the refining company consisted of three buildings, the drying house, seven stories in height; the main refinery, 14 stories high, and another structure of four stories. The fire started in the drying house, being caused by an explosion. The flames spread with almost incredible rapidity, and by the time the first of the fire department had arrived the building was ablaze from foundation to roof. It was impossible for the firemen to make any effective fight against the flames, and in a short time all the walls were down,

The fire was so hot that at one time it was feared that the Taylor street viaduct, across which access is had to the South Side, would be destroyed, but the firemen managed to save this after a hard struggle. They bent every effort toward saving the 14-story building of the refinery, but so intense was the fire in the drying house that this caught fire in several places, and at 12:30 a. m. it was evident that it could not be saved.

The men employed in the three lower floors of the drying house ran for the doors and windows as soon as they had knowledge of the fire, and all of them succeeded in reaching the open air.

The men on the seventh floor had no chance whatever for their lives. Several of them left the windows and crawled along the sills in an effort to reach a place of safety, but with the exception of two men all those who attempted to reach safety in this way made up their minds that it was certain death and went back into the burning building. The two men, however, determined to take the chances of a leap, and climbing up on the window ledge they sprang out into the air.

One of them came straight down for the greater part of the way, but just after he was within a short distance of the pavement, his body swung around, and he struck the stone walk at full length. The other man turned over and over as he came whirling down. Their bodies were horribly crushed.

Four other men jumped from windows on the fourth floor. These men were terribly injured.

Chicago, Oct. 23.—Four of the five bodies taken to the morgue from the fire in the plant of the Glucose Sugar Refining Co. Tuesday night have been identified. They are:

Otto Trapp, Edward Steinke, Andrew Woselka, Joseph Barry.

It is almost certain that several more bodies are lying in the ruins, but the heat of the debris has prevented firemen from making any search and the exact number is not known.

A switchman declares that he saw four men slide down a water pipe, and it is known that one man jumped into the river and made his escape. This diminishes the list to 12.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

More than 2,800 Persons Were Killed and 39,800 Injured in This Country During One Year.

Washington, Oct. 22.—The number of persons killed in train accidents during the months of April, May and June last, as shown by a bulletin issued yesterday by the inter-state commerce commission, giving the reports made by the railroad companies, was 140, and the injured 1,810. Accidents of other kinds, including those sustained by employes while at work and by passengers getting on or off cars, etc., swells the aggregate to 616 killed and 9,520 injurd, or a total of 10,136 casualties.

The total number of collisions and derailments was 2,010, of which 1,094 were collisions. Of these 157 collisions and 101 derailments affected passenger trains. The damage resulting to cars, engines and roadway by these accidents aggregated $1,813,833. The average loss by each collision was approximately $824 and by each derailment $995.

The total casualties during the fiscal year ended June 30 last, including the above figures, was 2,813 killed and 39,800 injured. The number of employes killed showed a diminution of 68 per cent. since 1893, when the safety appliance act was passed, and this decrease has occurred notwithstanding the much larger number of men employed.

Bank Robbed of $6,000.

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 22.—A special to the Dispatch places the loss in the Summit, S. D., bank robbery of Sunday night at $6,000. No clew to the robbers has been found.

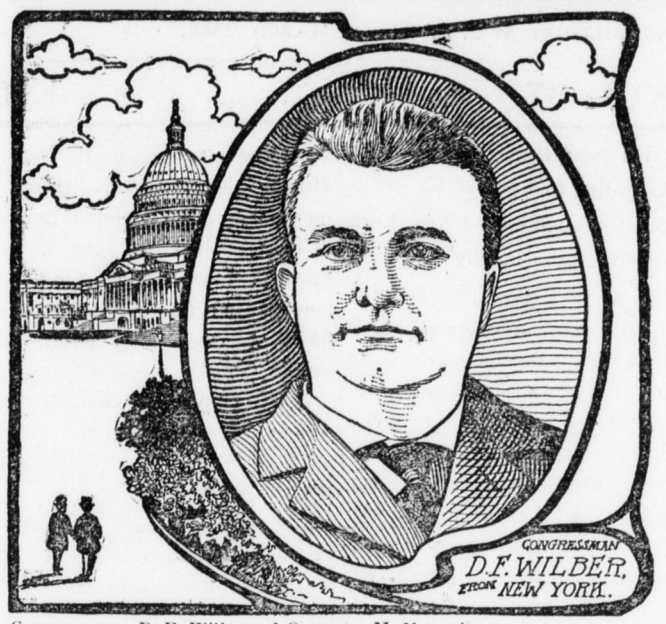
Stole a March on Morgan.

London, Oct. 22.—A dramatic development in the fight for the control of London's "tube" railroads occurred Tuesday when it transpired that Speyer Bros., who are financing Charles T. Yerkes' plans, had bought control of a large company hitherto allied with the Morgan scheme of transportation, thereby not only reducing the scope of the Morgan projected line by many miles, but actually threatening it with legal obliteration. The latest move in this Morgan-Yerkes rivalry was announced at a session of the house of commons "tubes" committee.

CONGRESSMAN WILBER SAYS

[To The Pe-ru-na Medicine Co., of Columbus, O.]

"Pe-ru-na is All You Claim For It."



Congressman D. F. Wilber, of Oneonta, N. Y., writes:

The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio:

Gentlemen---"Persuaded by a friend I have tried your remedy and I have almost fully recovered after the use of a few bottles. I am fully convinced that Peruna is all you claim for it, and I cheerfully recommend your medicine to all who are afflicted with catarrhal trouble."---David F. Wilber.

Pe-ru-na a Preventive and Cure for Colds.

Mr. C. F. Given, Sussex, N. B., Vice President of "The Pastime Boating Club," writes:

"Whenever the cold weather sets in I have for years past been very sure to catch a severe cold which was hard to throw off, and which would leave after-effects on my constitution the most of the winter.

"Last winter I was advised to try Peruna, and within five days the cold was broken up and in five days more I was a well man. I recommended it to several of my friends and all speak the highest praise for it. *There is nothing like Peruna for catarrhal afflictions. It is well nigh infallible as a cure, and I gladly endorse it."---C. F. Given.*

A Prominent Singer Saved From Loss of Voice.

Mr. Julian Weisslitz, 175 Seneca street, Buffalo, N. Y., is corresponding secretary of The Sangerlust, of New York; is the leading second bass of the Sangerlust, the largest German singing society of New York and also the oldest.

In 1899 The Sangerlust celebrated its fiftieth anniversary with a large celebration in New York City. The following is his testimony:

"About two years ago I caught a severe cold while traveling and which settled into catarrh of the bronchial tubes, and so affected my voice that I was obliged to cancel my engagements. In distress I was advised to try Peruna, and although I had never used a patent medicine before, I sent for a bottle.

"Words but illy describe my surprise to find that within a few days I was greatly relieved, and within three weeks I was entirely recovered. I am never without it now, and take an occasional dose when I feel run down."—Julian Weisslitz.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

"Precisely as Advertised."

Soon after one of the largest American railways had been opened a traveler noticed a marked disregard for punctuality on the part of the officials, but he was interested in the country and made no complaint. At last the terminus was reached. There he met a beaming official of the company, who, pulling out his watch, said:

"Just look and see what time you make it, will you please."

"It wants ten minutes to one," said the traveler, a little puzzled.

"Yes, sir, 12:50 exactly, and that's the hour she's timed to arrive! How's that for promptness? Crossing the continent, almost 3,000 miles, and getting here at 12:50 o'clock precisely as advertised!"

"I can't deny that, you know," said the traveler; "how many days were you late?"

"Oh, two or three, perhaps, but we struck the coast at 12:50!"—St. Louis Republic.

Not for Mourners.

"May I offer you a nip?"

"Thanks! But nothing sweet—I am still in deep mourning."—Filgende Blaetter.

Raising Irish Bulls.

It is a Bloemfontein paper which apologizes to its readers in its second edition for the nonappearance of its first edition, owing to an accident in the publication office. Which shows that they are already raising fine Irish bulls in South Africa.—Boston Herald.

"A dose in time saves lives." Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup; nature's remedy for coughs, colds, pulmonary diseases of every sort.

Sibyl—"Oh, Mr. De Tanque, why do you refer to my singing as a 'treat.'" De Tanque—"Your liquid notes fairly intoxicate me."—Baltimore Herald.

Cures croup, sore throat, pulmonary troubles.—Monarch over pain of every sort. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil.

Lots of people who admit they are in reduced circumstances would get fighting mad if anyone accused them of being poor.—Chicago Daily News.

900 DROPS
CASTORIA
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral.
NOT NARCOTIC.
Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed -
Alx. Senna +
Rochelle Salts -
Anise Seed +
Peppermint -
Bi Carbonate Soda +
Worm Seed -
Clarified Sugar
Wintergreen Flavor.
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES 35 CENTS
EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

YOUR GRANDFATHER Always kept a bottle of
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT
In the cupboard Sixty Years Ago.
There was no better remedy then for Man or Beast, and there never has been a better remedy since. Keep it in the house.

Some Views on Journalism

By ST. CLAIR McKELWAY,
Editor of the Brooklyn Eagle.

THE newspaper in a commercial sense is a paying and receiving teller! It takes in and it gives out news. The first work is reporting. The second is publishing. The head of the first is the City Editor. The head of the second is the Business Manager.

There are many other aspects in which journalism can be regarded. But the art and duty to get in and to give out news may be said to be the primary and indispensable work. Without news, views or editorials would be birds without wings. Without circulation, news and views both would be birds in cages, lacking even air.

Not that the other aspects of journalism are to be slighted. Reporting and publishing go to the existence of a newspaper as a body. Editing is the soul or character of that body; but the body is before the soul. The body is the tenement of the soul. The soul is the spiritualization of the body, its life. It may make the life of the journalistic body bad or good or "middling," but it is the life, benign, malign, or a mixture of both.

Journalism can make its own resources or can draw some of them as plunder from the government fountains, by getting politicians to tap them for it. IT CAN BE FREE OR SLAVE. Free journalism is independent. Slave journalism is organic. Both kinds abound, but the former kind has prosperity and power. The latter kind may or may not have prosperity. It cannot have power, for those who can control its subsistence can control its will.

A paper that from its own undictated labor and independent thought can keep ahead of debt "pays." If it is a slave, the whim of its masters or its own skill in debasement will be the measure of its case. IT WILL NOT "PAY." IT WILL ONLY "BE PAID." It may make its own adversity. Its prosperity, if any, will be made by others who can unmake it at any time. It may even be unmade by the failure of its masters. A paper which thrives when its party wins and goes lean when its party loses is in reality a thrall and a beggar. But one which makes its own living, by its own merits, out of its own public, is a success, whether a country weekly or a metropolitan daily.

BUT THERE IS A SUCCESS WHICH IS SHAME. And there can be a failure that is honor. That is a success of shame which coins dollars out of demagogy of tone and bestiality of news. That is a failure which is honor that refuses to do so, to its own loss. RIGHT, HUMAN BETTERMENT IS THE THING TO SEEK, WIN OR LOSE, SUCCESS OR FAILURE, just as duty is the thing to do, "happiness" being only a result from pure conditions, not a thing in itself to seek.

In modern business it is difficult to live a Christian life, to escape the contamination that surrounds the attempt to gain a livelihood.

A CHRISTIAN LIFE AND MODERN BUSINESS

By RT. REV. ARTHUR L. WILLIAMS,
Coadjutor Bishop of Nebraska, Episcopal Church.

The first hindrances which come to us are from the nature of our calling and appeal either to our ambitions, our passions or our covetousness.

THE MAJORITY OF THE GREAT CORPORATIONS WHICH EMPLOY LARGE NUMBERS OF MEN — THE BANKS, THE FACTORIES, THE RAILROADS—ARE HARSH TO THEIR EMPLOYES.

How is it that they have acquired this harshness in view of the fact that the heads of these corporations usually began life at the bottom of the ladder and reached their present position in life because of some talent or gift which made them fit to hold it?

How do they treat their employes? They come into contact with them simply as mere machines; they learn to look upon them as machines who do a certain amount of work and produce a certain amount of profit.

THEY DO NOT REGARD THEM AS HUMAN SOULS ENTITLED TO CONSIDERATION AND BROTHERLY TREATMENT.

They have had to do so long with stupidity and ignorance and deception in their dealings with human nature that, although these employers may once have been tender-hearted and in touch with those beneath them, they gradually become hardened and unfeeling. When a man becomes hardened and unfeeling we may hear strange utterances from his lips. He will even say:

"WE ARE THE POSSESSORS OF THE PRODUCTS OF THE EARTH BY DIVINE RIGHT."

What has been the result of these remarkable utterances? They have brought such very disastrous strikes in industry that men are in danger of being driven beyond bounds of law and order. Exasperating differences between employer and employed should be arbitrated, and it is absurd for the president of a great corporation to justify his actions by claiming divine right.

When men, whether employers or employes, shall have been mutually touched with the spirit of Christ there will be a readjustment of the rights of labor and the rights of property.

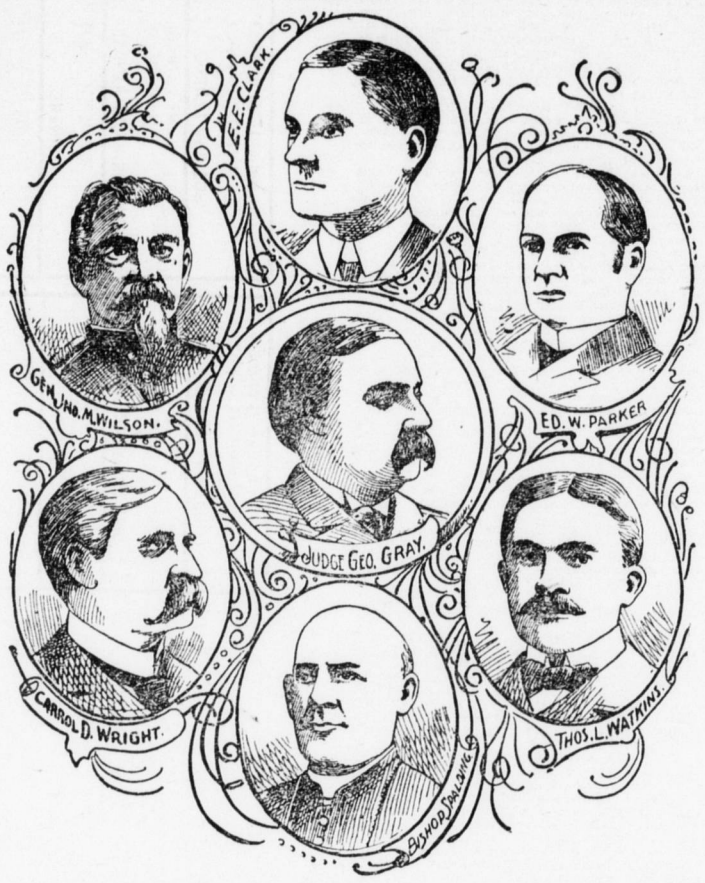
It is a nice question—and one which might be looked into by our medical wiseacres—that of the effect of the present inordinate tea-drinking on the nerves and physique of the home-born Briton. That the consumption of tea is harmful to the race cannot, one fancies, be seriously contended, in view of the stupendous expansion of the British empire since the introduction of this attractive shrub as an article of daily diet. Indeed, being myself a tea maniac of the most abandoned habits, I have my own theories on this question, though they do not, to be sure, always coincide with those of other —and coffee drinking—people.

TEA AND COFFEE AND THE NERVES

By ELLA HEPWORTH DIXON,
English Woman Traveler and Novelist.

When I casually remarked the other day to a young friend from Washington that it was highly probable that the major part of this planet would, in the future, be ruled by the tea drinking nations—Great Britain, Russia and China—he scornfully replied: "Their possessions will fall from their nerveless fingers!" This amazing assertion left me, for the moment, thoughtful; until I remembered the alarming tendency to early collapse, to premature death, to nerve and brain disease of all kinds in the men of that great coffee drinking nation on your side of the North Atlantic.

THE COAL STRIKE COMMISSION.



The Six Members of Coal Commission Named by President Roosevelt and the Recorder of the Commission.

COAL STRIKE IS OFF

Miners in Convention Vote to Return to Work.

Arbitration Commission Begins Its Labors—Judge Gray Chosen Chairman—Non-Union Men Leaving Anthracite District—Mines Found in Bad Condition.

Wilkesbarre, Oct. 22.—With a shout that fairly shook the convention building, the representatives of the 147,000 mine workers who have been on strike since last May, officially declared off, at noon Tuesday, the greatest contest ever waged between capital and labor, and placed all the questions involved in the struggle into the hands of the arbitration committee appointed by the president of the United States.

After Mr. Mitchell had notified President Roosevelt of the action of the convention and had received a reply to the effect that the commission would meet in Washington on Friday, he sent out the official announcement through the press to the strikers that the strike was off.

President Mitchell will act as the attorney for the men at all sessions of the commission and will have with him several assistants. Headquarters here will be kept open until after the award of the arbitration commission is announced.

After the miners had called the strike off they unanimously adopted resolutions thanking all national, state and municipal governments, all organizations and individuals throughout the world, for assistance rendered the miners during their great struggle.

It is understood that few meetings of the commission will be held in Washington. After the work of the commission has been mapped out the first step will be to take the testimony of the miners, who may be regarded as plaintiffs in the case.

It is probable that the first sessions of the commission at which testimony will be taken will be held in Wilkesbarre.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 24.—The resumption of mining throughout the anthracite region was not as general yesterday as was expected. Unlooked for difficulties were encountered in the shape of water and accumulated gas, and dangerous roofs which threatened to fall and entomb the workers were also discovered in many of the collieries. The mine superintendents would take no chances and the mining of coal was put off until all parts of the underground workings can be made safe. This will take a few days yet and in some cases it will take weeks before some of the mines can be put in full operation.

In quite a few of the collieries the machinery and everything else connected with the hoisting of coal acted badly and it was found necessary to close down after steam had been raised and the miners were ready to go to work. From reports received from the entire anthracite region, the number of mines in operation is given as a little less than two-thirds of the total number, but the output of coal was less than half the normal.

As was to be expected there was more or less dissatisfaction among the old employes over the reopening of the mines. Where it was decided not to resume work for a few days the men took it that the coal companies did not want their services and many complaints reached President Mitchell's headquarters. But as the day wore on and the true situation became known there was a better feeling all around. President Mitchell expects that when all the mines get in operation there will be less complaints.

Scranton, Pa., Oct. 24.—Non-union men were a scarce article around the collieries yesterday. True to their declaration, the companies did not dismiss them, but with the stockade living quarters gone and the almost impossible task of securing boarding houses confronting them, the imported non-unionists packed up and left.

Washington, Oct. 25.—The members of the strike arbitration commission appointed by President Roosevelt, met at the White House yesterday and went into conference with the president. The interview was brief, lasting scarcely 20 minutes. The work to be done by the commission was informally discussed. The president impressed upon the commission the importance of expedition and informed them that he had decided to appoint two assistants to the recorder to facilitate the work. He then presented them their instructions.

With the instructions were the statements of the operators. The members of the commission withdrew in a body. When they left the White House they declined to comment upon their interview. They went direct to the office of Commissioner of Labor Wright to organize. Judge Gray was chosen chairman. The presiding officer is to be officially called the president of the commission.

The commission adjourned to meet again next Monday. After the adjournment the announcement was made that only two conclusions had been reached. The first of these was to admit the public at all formal meetings of the commisison; second, to notify the parties to the controversy to be present at the meeting on Monday for the purpose of arranging a time for hearings which will be convenient for all concerned.

AUTOMOBILES AT DETROIT.

A Collision Occurred During One of the Races, but Nobody was Hurt.

Detroit, Odt. 25.—The opening day of the Detroit Automobile association's races at the Grosse Pointe track was marked by a collision in the ten-mile handicap. J. D. Maxwell, a local chauffeur, in the third mile of the race came up behind Alexander Winton, of Cleveland, and running too close in an attempt to pass the Cleveland man, struck the latter's machine. Winton continued on his course ignorant of the collision, but Maxwell's machine, which was running probably 40 miles an hour, skiddled across the track, landing bottomside up against the outside fence. Luckily Maxwell was thrown from his machine before it was overturned and so escaped with bad bruises and sprains.

It was not a record breaking day, though the track was fast. Alexander Winton, in his 2,400-pound gasoline machine, made an exhibition five miles in 5:28, the time of the last mile being 1:04 4-5, beating the record of the track, which was 1:06 2-5.

Barney Oldfield, of Detroit, in a 2,300-pound 70 horse power gasoline machine, made an exhibition two miles in 2:13.

Two Negroes Lynched in Texas.

Hempstead, Tex., Oct. 22.—After being tried in legal form and procedure for criminal assault and murder and given the death penalty in each case, Jim Wesley and Reddick Barton, negroes, late Tuesday afternoon were taken from the authorities of this city and lynched in the public square by an infuriated mob.

The Molineux Trial.

New York, Oct. 25.—The defense in the Molineux trial again claimed an advantage Friday when Miss Emma Miller, the woman who sold the silver bottle holder, which accompanied the poison package sent to Harry Cornish, testified positively that Molineux was not the purchaser. Much of the session was devoted to the examination of a handwriting expert, who was positive that the address on the poison package, three Cornish letters, admitted for purposes of comparison only, and letters written by the defendant were all written by the same hand.

The McKinley Memorial.

Washington, Oct. 25.—Postmaster General Payne and Secretary to the President George B. Cortelyou have gone to Canton, O., to attend a meeting of the trustees of the William McKinley Memorial association. The meeting will select a site for the memorial to President McKinley. Of the aggregate sum of $650,000, which the association desired to raise, it has in hand in cash and pledges about $550,000. It is likely that the memorial will be located on the most commanding site in the Canton cemetery, not far from the present tomb of the dead president.

OIL AS FUEL.

Report from Experts Shows That Its Use on Small War Vessels is Practicable — Not Recommended for Big Battleships.

Washington, Oct. 25.—The proposed use of petroleum as a substitute for coal on shipboard is treated at length in the annual report of Admiral Melville, chief of the naval engineers, and in such detail as thoroughly to meet the innumerable demands that have come to the navy department for the special information collected by the engineering board. For months this board has been working with a big 2,000 horse power boiler on the water front in this city testing a multitude of oil burning devices, and the greatest manufacturing concerns in the United States and even abroad have been seeking to learn the results of the board's work. The details of the report on this subject will be of great interest to special classes. For the public, perhaps, they are summed up, as far as the navy is concerned, in the following extract from the report:

"The more this question is investigated the more intricate seems the problem of successfully installing an oil fuel appliance on board a battleship. It ought to be successfully used on the torpedo boats, as well as upon auxiliary naval vessels that steam between regular ports. For the army transport service it might prove very desirable, since a supply of oil could be maintained at the several calling ports."

The first line of inquiry by the board was the engineering or mechanical feature, involving the possibility of successfully burning oil for steam purposes, and it said that this problem is nearing solution. It has been found necessary to atomize the oil (it cannot be completely gasified) instead of using it without pressure. The air blast should be heated by some simple device. If this is done properly the experiments have shown that it will be possible to force the combustion of oil to the same extent as coal, something not done before, but very essential for naval uses.

Treating of the commercial aspects of the question, the report makes the following important statements: "It may be regarded as a certainty that, except where unusual conditions prevail, the cost of oil for maritime purposes will generally be greater than that of coal."

It is then shown that it would be more expensive and difficult to store oil than coal, and that the fumes are dangerous in places like the small bunkers and double bottom spaces aboard ship, where, being heavy, they cannot be easily blown away. But in spite of these and other objections, the board says:

"The bureau has no hesitation, however, in declaring that in view of the results already secured by the liquid fuel board an installation should be effected without delay on at least a third of the torpedo boats and destroyers."

By way of encouraging the advocates of oil further, the report points out that the structural disadvantages that may prove so serious in the case of the navy would not be encountered in shore plants, which also could easily maintain reserve supplies of the liquid fuel.

DUN'S WEEKLY REPORT.

Scarcity of Coke Retards Operations in Steel and Iron Mills—Labor More Fully Employed Than at Any Recent Date.

New York, Oct. 25.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says:

No better evidence of industrial and commercial activity is needed than the present inadequate transporting facilities. Every form of railway equipment has been increased and perfected during the past few years to an extent that appeared almost excessive, yet the nation's business has more than kept pace.

Labor is more fully employed than at any recent date, only a few small controversies interrupting. Money market pressure has been removed, and, although securities do not respond, legitimate trade is not retarded by quiet speculation. Earnings of the railways during October thus far exceed last year's by 4.5 per cent. and those of 1900 by 12 per cent.

Coke is still the vital factor in the iron and steel situation. Not only has no improvement occurred, but the supply of fuel is falling further behind and the outlook is alarming. Pig iron is in great demand, imports promising to continue large, and as the higher duty on steel will not be exacted, there is reason to anticipate a liberal movement from Germany.

The demand for rails is so great that large purchases abroad are being negotiated, while practically all railway supplies find an eager market. Structural shapes and other heavy lines of steel are in a strong position.

No improvement appears in the demand for men's wear woolen or worsted fabrics, new orders being for small quantities only and not suggestive of a genuine supplementary demand for spring weights. Although the movement of sample prices from first hands is on a liberal scale, there are still numerous complaints of late delivery. Silk goods are firm, with a scarcity in many descriptions.

Failures for the week numbered 232 in the United States, against 240 last year, and 22 in Canada, compared with 29 last year.

Suicided in His Cell.

Baltimore, Oct. 25.—Arthur Spencer, recently sent to the Maryland penitentiary for 15 years for burglary and whose case excited general public interest owing to his being well known throughout the country as a wild animal trainer, committed suicide yesterday by hanging himself with a bed sheet suspended from the bars of his cell. Just before his conviction Spencer had married a woman in Cincinnati, who discovered after his incarceration that he was not a white man, having a light strain of negro blood in his veins, whereupon she deserted him.

ONE LONE ROBBER.

Holds Up a Northern Pacific Passenger Train.

Engineer Killed Because He Did Not Obey Bandit's Order—Express Car Wrecked and Plundered—Big Reward Offered for Desperado Dead or Alive.

Missoula, Mont., Oct. 25.—An eastbound passenger train on the Northern Pacific, was held up Thursday night near Drummond, Mont., 45 miles from this city, and Engineer Dan O'Neill was killed.

The train, which included mail, baggage and express cars and nine coaches, arrived at Missoula at 10:30 p. m., and proceeded eastward after a short delay at this station. It arrived after midnight at a place two miles west of Drummond. Here the train was signalled to stop and the engineer slowed up. While doing so, he saw a man creeping toward him over the tender. The man, who was armed, called to O'Neill to stop the train instantly.

The engineer took in the situation at once, and, pulling open the throttle, tried to start the train at full speed. The robber divined his purpose and fired at him. The shot took instant effect and the engineer fell dead at his post.

The robber then proceeded to rifle the express and mail cars. He plundered the regular mail and blew open the safe in the express car, which was wrecked by the explosion. The amount of plunder which he secured is not known at present, but it is supposed to be large. The excitement on the train was intense. The sudden stoppage of the train, followed by the explosion, spread alarm among the train hands and the passengers. The darkness of the night and the loneliness of the place, added to the general scene of terror.

Word of the attack was sent to Drummond, whence it was telegraphed to Deer Lodge, about 50 miles away. Bloodhounds were sent out at once and steps were taken to keep vigilant watch for the robbers.

Dan O'Neill, the dead engineer, lived in this city and had a wife and five children. He had been in the service of the Northern Pacific company longer than any other engineer.

The robber boasted that he was the man who took part in the holdup of the Southern Pacific train near Portland, Ore., about one year ago. He made this boast to the train hands to terrorize them while they ran the train four miles to a point two miles east of Drummond. He declared that he would be hard to catch, as he had a horse in the timber.

The Northern Pacific has offered a reward of $5,000 for the delivery, dead or alive, of the train robber who killed O'Neill.

The mask worn by the bandit was found on a mountain trail two miles from the scene of the holdup, and after giving the hounds the scent of the mask the animals immediately took up the trail, which was then about eight hours old.

A TEST CASE.

Tobacco Importers Sue to Recover Money Paid as Tariff Duties on Porto Rican Products.

New York, Oct. 25.—Action has been commenced in the United States circuit court against George R. Bidwell, the former collector of the port, in behalf of Levi Bleumenstiel & Co., tobacco importers of this city. The complaint states that the complainants imported tobacco and cigars from Porto Rico and, despite their protests, Collector Bidwell assessed duty upon the goods. The sum of $2,028 was paid under protest. The contention is made that the assessment is a direct violation of the United States constitution, which provides that all goods not coming from a foreign port should be admitted free.

It is said the suit was brought to test the constitutionality of the law and that as soon as a verdict can be had in the circuit court the matter will be appealed to Washington to the supreme court of the United States for a final hearing.

To Fight Organized Labor.

Chicago, Oct. 25.—The Record-Herald says: The National Association of Manufacturers of the United States, through a circular letter being mailed to every manufacturer in this country, declares for war on organized labor. Particular stress is laid on the efforts of labor to secure the passage by congress of an eight-hour law, which is called "vicious." Recipients of these letters are asked to become members of this manufacturers' association and the arguments advanced are because the organization is engaged in a "bitter uphill fight against the unlawful demands of organized labor."

Mowed Them Down Like Grass.

Marion, Ind., Oct. 25.—While a crowd of 5,000 people was waiting for the special train bringing Senator Hanna to this city, a freight train on the Pennsylvania railroad ran through the crowd. A brake rod on a flat car extended over the side and mowed the crowd down like grass. Alexander Ford, aged 68, an inmate of the soldiers' home, was struck on the head, fracturing his skull. He will die. There were no other serious injuries.

An Unique Institution.

Berlin, Oct. 25.—The delegates to the international tuberculosis congress spent Friday in studying the sanitarium which is being built at Belitz. This institution is unique. A group of model buildings is being erected, costing $2,500,000, from workingmen's funds. The institution, which is now partially occupied, accommodates 600 persons, one-half suffering from tuberculosis and the other half from chronic diseases of the nerves, heart, kidneys, etc. The two sections are separated. In the non-infectious division nobody is received who is obliged to remain in bed.

Cameron County Press

ESTABLISHED BY C. B. GOULD.

HENRY H. MULLIN,
Editor and Manager.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Per year.....$2 00
If paid is advance.....$1 50

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements are published at the rate of one dollar per square for one insertion and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

Rates by the year or for six or three months are low and uniform, and will be furnished on application.

Legal and Official Advertising per square, three times or less, $2 00; each subsequent insertion 50 cents per square.

Local notices ten cents per line for one insertion, five cents per line for each subsequent consecutive insertion.

Obituary notices over five lines, ten cents per line. Simple announcements of births, marriages and deaths will be inserted free.

Business Cards, five lines or less, $5.00 per year over five lines, at the regular rates of advertising

No local inserted for less than 75 cts. per issue.

JOB PRINTING.

The Job department of the PRESS is complete, and affords facilities for doing the best class of work. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO Law Printing.

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

☞No advertisements will be accepted at less than the price for fifteen words.

☞Religious notices free.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For Governor,
S. W. PENNYPACKER, Philadelphia.
For Lieutenant Governor,
WILLIAM M. BROWN, Lawrence.
For Secretary of Internal Affairs,
ISAAC B. BROWN, Erie.
For Congress,
S. R. DRESSER, McKean.
For Representative in the General Assembly,
HENRY H. MULLIN.
For Sheriff,
HARRY HEMPHILL.
For County Commissioners,
M. BLODGET,
JOHN W. LEWIS.
For County Auditors,
CHARLES L. BUTLER,
GORDON H. HOWLET.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

The President didn't strike oil; he struck coal.

***

The Commoner is getting commoner.

***

David B. Hill's jack-ass brayed too soon.

***

We love animals and therefore cannot subscribe to the doctrine of metempsychosis.

***

Mr. Bryan says he is fighting to preserve the work he did for his party in 1896 and 1900. He might accomplish this task without upsetting the world.

***

When President Roosevelt secured a settlement of the coal strike, he buried the last ghost of Democratic hope.

***

Ohio is experiencing Democratic-single-tax-ism; New York, Democratic-socialism; and Democratic anarchy is knocking at the doors of several states.

***

The Democratic Campaign Book is proving as great an obstacle in the Democratic compaign as would Democratic legislation to the prosperity of the nation.

***

With the coal strike of 1902 settled, the Smolenshis, the Striffskis, the Allkickskis, the O'Flarhaties and the Fahays will now proceed to inaugurate the basis of another strike.

***

Mr. Bryan says he would rather be right than be President. An exchange adds that he runs no risk of being either. Mr. Roosevelt is trying to be both right and President at one and the same time.

***

Probably the reason that this country is free from revolutions is that all the revolutionary spirits find their way into the Democratic party and become lost in the mazes of internicine conflicts.

***

Some papers think they can make a funny supplement by a liberal use of colored ink and a few pointless legends attached thereto, They are right; their supplements are funny, but they are far from humorous or witty.

***

William Allen White writes that President Roosevelt is the first president since the civil war that has conducted his office and has done things about as the average man believes he would have done them had he had the chance.

***

The Commoner's Macedonian cry to come over and help us by sending in subscriptions at once is getting a little urgent. In view of the scarcity of fuel, perhaps one might do worse than subscribe for Mr. Bryan's paper.

In spite of Democratic anxiety to see their fellow men suffer privation in order that the Democratic party may win at the polls, Republican prosperity will not down.

In the coming election no man should offer the excuse of being too busy to vote. Republican defeat would produce more idleness than should be desired in which to repent.

That Beautiful Gloss
Comes from the varnish in Devoe's Varnish Floor Paint; costs 5 cents more a quart though. Sold by Murry & Coppersmith. A

ASK YOURSELF
AND THEN YOUR NEIGHBORS.

Twice in recent History votes for Pattison elected Cleveland.

May not a vote now for Pattison defeat Roosevelt?

Suppose the State of Pennsylvania elects a free trade, free silver Democrat to the United States Senate? The effect upon the country at large, that this Commonwealth, which is a beehive of industry, had repudiated the policies of Harrison, McKinley and Roosevelt would be alarming to the conservative interests. Hope and courage would spring in the bosoms of Democrats in every close State in the Union, and it requires no fevered imagination to see that a Democratic President might very easily be the fruit of the seed carelessly dropped in the ground during Pennsylvania's legislative election.—Bucks County Gazette.

In 1892 the country was happy and prosperous. To bring the matter home and permit of a clear realization of that time, every mill in Bristol was then humming with industry, houses were fully occupied and men, woman, boys and girls had no difficulty in selling their labor. There was a constant cry for help. In November a Democratic President was elected and from a state of prosperity in fifteen months we got to the condition when free soup houses had to be established, AND NOT A SINGLE LAW HAD BEEN CHANGED UPON THE STATUTE BOOKS! That was the moral effect of a Democratic national victory.—Bucks County Gazette.

Give Credit Where it is Due.

At Kittaning Judge Pennypacker very truthfully said:

"There is a matter of recent date to which I want to briefly call your attention. There has been a very serious disturbance in one of the great interests of the Commonwealth. Employers and employes came into collison as to which side should have the greater advantage in the sale and disposition of material they produced. Now, that was a matter which affected not them alone; it affected every railroad, every mill, every factory and every business interests in this broad land. But more than that. The most important things in life are not our material interests. It affected the homes and happiness of every man, woman and child living in this land. The poor in their homes wandered what they were going to do, threatened as they were with the cold of the approaching winter.

This was a most grave and serious situation. While it existed what Democrat in this country, what Democratic newspaper publishing editorials daily, what Democratic Statesman or politician raised a hand to remove those difficulties? You are sensible men and there are many things you know of and about which you need not be told, and you know that the hope of the Democratic party in this campaign rested upon the continuance of those difficulties.

"Now look at the other side. The Republican Senators of Pennsylvania, the Republican Governor of New York, the strenuous and able Republican President of the United States combined their weight in an effort to bring about a fair and reasonable solution of the trouble. They succeeded. The strike is over. The dark cloud that was hanging over the land has disappeared. Those miners who had been out of work for four or five months may now return to their occupation and get their customary wages, but the hopes of the Democratic party in this campaign have disappeared.

There was a renewal of the enthusiasm when former Senator Brown was introduced. It became even wilder than before and reached a pitch bordering on frenzy when a man in the audience asked: "What of the anthracite strike?"

Mr. Brown paused, looked in the direction from which the query had come and in a dramatic manner said: "The anthracite strike? the answer to that is Roosevelt."

For some time it was impossible for the speaker to continue. Men sprung to their feet and waved their hats and shouted until they were hoarse, and even the woman joined in causing such a volume of sound as has probably never been exceeded in a courtroom.

DR. FENNER'S
KIDNEY and Backache CURE

All diseases of Kidneys, Bladder, Urinary Organs. Also Rheumatism, Backache, Heart Disease, Gravel, Dropsy, Female Troubles.

Don't become discouraged. There is a cure for you. If necessary write Dr. Fenner. He has spent a life time curing just such cases as yours. All consultations Free.

"A gravel lodged in my bladder. After using a few bottles of Dr. Fenner's Kidney and Backache Cure I passed a gravel half as large as a marble. The medicine prevented further formations. I was cured.
W. T. OAKES, Orrix, Va."

Druggists, 50c., $1. Ask for Cook Book—Free.

ST. VITUS' DANCE Sure Cure. Circular, Dr Fenner, Fredonia, N.Y

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PROPOSED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA. PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

A JOINT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to section ten of article one of the Constitution, so that a discharge of a jury for failure to agree or other necessary cause shall not work an acquittal.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met. That the following be proposed as an amendment to the Constitution, that is to say, that section ten of article one, which reads as follows:

"No person shall, for any indictable offense, be proceeded against criminally by information, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger, or by leave of the court for oppression or misdemeanor in office. No person shall, for the same offense, be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall private property be taken or applied to public use, without authority of law and without just compensation being first made or secured," be amended so as to read as follows:

No person shall, for any indictable offense, be proceeded against criminally by information, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger, or by leave of the court for oppression or misdemeanor in office. No person shall, for the same offense, be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; *but a discharge of the jury for failure to agree, or other necessary cause, shall not work an acquittal.* Nor shall private property be taken or applied to public use, without authority of law and without just compensation being first made or secured.

A true copy of the Joint Resolution.
W. W. GRIEST,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PROPOSED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

A JOINT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met. That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:

Amendment.

Add at the end of section seven, article three the following words: "Unless before it shall be introduced in the General Assembly, such proposed special or local law shall have been first submitted to a popular vote, at a general or special election in the locality or localities to be affected by its operation, under an order of the court of common pleas of the respective county after hearing and application granted, and shall have been approved by a majority of the voters at such election: Provided, That no such election shall be held until the decree of court authorizing the same shall have been advertised for at least thirty (30) days in the locality or localities affected, in such manner as the court may direct.

A true copy of the Joint Resolution.
W. W. GRIEST,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Election Proclamation.

I, J. D. Swope, High Sheriff of the County of Cameron, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the Electors of the County of Cameron, Pa., that an election will be held in the said county on Tuesday, the 4th day of November, A. D., 1902, it being the Tuesday following the first Monday of November (the polls to be open at 7 o'clock a. m., and closed at 7 o'clock p. m.), at which time the Freemen of Cameron county will vote by ballot for the following officers: One person for Governor; one person for Lieutenant Governor; one person for Secretary of Internal Affairs; one person for Representative in Congress; one person for Senator in the General Assembly; one person for Representative in the General Assembly; one person for Sheriff; three persons for County Commissioners but each elector will vote for but two of such persons; three persons for County Auditors but each elector will vote for but two of such persons.

REPUBLICAN.	DEMOCRATIC.	PROHIBITION.	SOCIALIST LABOR.	SOCIALIST.	CITIZENS.	ANTI-MACHINE.	BALLOT REFORM.
GOVERNOR.	GOVERNOR.	GOVERNOR.	GOVERNOR.	GOVERNOR.	GOVERNOR.	GOVERNOR.	GOVERNOR.
Samuel W. Pennypacker.	Robert E. Pattison.	Silas C. Swallow.	William Adams.	J. W. Slayton.	Samuel W. Pennypacker.	Robert E. Pattison.	Robert E. Pattison.
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.	LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.	LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.	LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.	LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.	LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.	LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.	LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.
William M. Brown.	George W. Guthrie.	Lee L. Grumbine.	Donald L. Munro.	J. Mahlon Barnes.	William M. Brown.	George W. Guthrie.	George W. Guthrie.
SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS.	SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS.	SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS.	SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS.	SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS.	SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS.	SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS.	SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS.
Isaac B. Brown.	James Nolan.	Milton S. Marquis.	Frank Feehan.	Harry C. Gould.	Isaac B. Brown.	James Nolan.	James Nolan.
REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS.	REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS.	REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS.					
Solomon R. Dresser.	Delos Eugene Hibner.	Benjamin N. McCoy.					
SENATOR IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.	SENATOR IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.	SENATOR IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.					
James K. P. Hall.	James K. P. Hall.	J. C. Bowman.					
REPRESENTATIVE IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.	REPRESENTATIVE IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.						
Henry H. Mullin.	Frank X. Blumle.						
SHERIFF.	SHERIFF.						
Harry Hemphill.	A. J. Ingersoll.						
COUNTY COMMISSIONER.	COUNTY COMMISSIONER.						
M. Blodget.	A. W. Mason.						
John W. Lewis.	A. F. Vogt.						
COUNTY AUDITOR.	COUNTY AUDITOR.						
Charles L. Butler.	George Dickinson.						
Gordon H. Howlet.	George E. Wylie.						

VOTING PLACES.

The place for holding the election for the Township of Shippen shall be at the building of the late J. S. Wiley, east of Portage wagon bridge in said Township.

For the West Ward of the borough of Emporium, at the Rink in said Ward.
For the Middle Ward of the Borough of Emporium, at the City Hall in said Ward.
For the East Ward of the borough of Emporium, at the Hose House in said Ward.
For the Township of Portage, at the Bath House building on the premises of E. D. Sizer.
For the Township of Lumber at the Alpine House.
For the Township of Gibson at the house of Julia Dent.
For the borough of Driftwood, at Commercial House.
For the Township of Grove at the Hotel of Joe. M. Shaffer.

ELECTION OFFICERS.

Notice is hereby given that every person, excepting Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature and of the Select or Common Council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for except that of an election officer.

Given under my hand and seal at my office, in Emporium, Pa., this 20th day of October, A.D., 1902.

J. D. SWOPE, [Seal.]
Sheriff of Cameron County.

It Pays to Advertise in the Press.

It Covers the Largest Field

EMPORIUM
MILLING COMPANY.

PRICE LIST.
Emporium, Pa., Aug. 11, 1902.

NEMOPHILA, per sack	$1 20
Graham, "	60
Rye "	60
Buckwheat, "	75
Patent Meal, "	50
Coarse Meal, per 100,	1 50
Chop Feed, "	1 50
Middlings, Fancy "	1 50
Bran,	1 15
Corn, per bushel,	84
White Oats, per bushel,	48
Choice Clover Seed, Choice Timothy Seed, Choice Millet Seed, Fancy Kentucky Blue Grass,	At Market Prices.

R. C. DODSON,
—THE—
Druggist,
EMPORIUM, PA.

IS LOCATED IN THE CORNER STORE.
At Fourth and Chestnut Sts..



R. C. DODSON.

Telephone, 19-2.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

Contributions invited. That which you would like to see in this department, let us know by postal card or letter, personally.

S. D. McCoole, of Driftwood, was in town on Monday.

Mrs. William Howard, of Williamsport, is in town this week.

Miss Ada Hockley came up from Williamsport on Monday to visit her parents.

Mrs. R. P. Heilman left Saturday for a visit with friends in the northern part of the state.

George Ritchie, who has just recovered from a run of typhoid fever, has been visiting his parents in town the past week.

Forrest Garret, who was severely injured last week by the train at Four Mile was taken to the Williamsport hospital last Thursday.

Edgar Newton will spend from the 1st to 6th of Nov. visiting his parents and is prepared to do all work that can be done in that brief space of time.

Supt. J. W. Sweeny attended the Cameron county Teachers' Institute yesterday and speaks highly of the work being done in education's cause. —St Marys Gazette.

Mrs. R. P. Bingeman and Master Howard returned last Thursday from a three weeks visit to Galeton, where they have been visiting Mr. Bingeman in his lumber camp.

Josiah Howard, a prominent and wealthy Emporium lumberman and Mr. Geo. A. Walker, president of the First National Bank of Emporium, were in Ridgway Monday on business a few hours. They are very affable gentlemen and shrewd business men. —Ridgway Advocate.

Charles Fry had business at his old home in Emporium Monday..... Wm. VanSickles was at Emporium Monday on a mission of business..... Mrs. Frank L. Lilly and infant child came over from Emporium last Saturday for a visit with home friends ... Frank McCabe of Emporium registered at the Sartwell house Tuesday evening..... Wm. Sykes and wife of Keating Summit were registered at the Hotel Connolly yesterday.....A. H. Shaffer of Emporium, the well known and popular surveyor, was in town Monday forenoon renewing old acqaintances.—Port Allegany Reporter.

Ross Overturf is visiting his brother at Warren this week.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Farr are visiting relatives in Michigan.

Frank McCabe came over from Smethport Monday to visit his mother a few days.

Mrs. Thompson and daughter little Miss Dorothy, made a pleasant trip to Buffalo last week.

Mrs. Isaac Lewis left yesterday to visit her son McClelland Miller on Bennetts Branch.

Mrs. Williams, of Williamsport, is visiting her daughter Mrs. William Robinson on Fifth street.

Mrs. B. E. Osburn, of Charlevoix, Mich., is visiting her mother, Mrs. M. B. Judd, and other friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Grant Allen returned last week from a delightful visit with Mrs. Allen's relatives in New York.

William Miller, of Grantonia has been visiting his sister Mrs. Jos. Holcomb and attending court the past few days.

Mrs. Robertson and children have returned home, accompanied by her mother and sister who will spend the winter here.

Mrs. C. G. Catlin returned last week from Michigan, where she had been visiting relatives, much delighted with the western country.

Walter, the eight year old son of William Robinson was operated on for the removal of his tonsils last week by Drs. DeLong and Smith.

Isaac Parker and family, of Jersey Shore, have returned to Emporium. Mr. Parker having resumed his position at Cruice's cigar factory.

Mr. F. T. Beers, chemist for the Climax Powder Company, accompanied by his wife and daughter, Kathryn, are visting friends at Potter county.

The PRESS greatly enjoyed a social visit from Frank P. Strayer and F. P. Rentz, proprietors of Emporium Machine Works, last Monday evening. They are doing a thriving business and are of great assistance to Emporium.

Francis, the bright little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Hacket is very ill with typhoid fever. A yet yonger child is also sick but it is thought not seriously. Mr. and Mrs. Hacket are deserving of special sympathy as they have had a very protracted siege of affliction in their family.

BRIEF MENTION.

A very large line of gents furnishings at N. Seger's.

October term of Court convened on Monday with a very large attendance.

The most complete stock of gents furnishing goods in the county at N. Seger's.

Take no chances. The coming election is just as important as a presidential one.

The best and cheapest place to buy yourself and boy a good reliable suit of clothes is at N. Seger's.

The Presbyterians have purchased the corner opposite J. F. Parsons' where they will erect a church.

N. Seger has the reputation and the goods to back the assertion He can fit you out for the winter at a very low figure.

All Smokers smoke the "W. H. Mayer" hand made cigar, the best five cent cigar on the market. Be sure you ask for it. 24-tf.

The Presbyterian ladies who conducted the rummage sale requested us to say, that $221 was cleared at the sale instead of 215 as noted in our last issue.

Messrs. F. H. and C. W. Goodyear of Buffalo are to do good work for the poor of that city. They intend to send to these families the refuse wood from their saw mills in Pennsylvania.—Ex.

A large number of men are now employed repairing at the coke ovens and opening the mines on the lands of the Sinnamahoning Iron & Coal Co., at Cameron. Welsh Brothers have the contract to erect houses at the mines.

Whenever we see a man who loves his wife so tenderly that he will carry a neighbor's washing to her, and when the job is done collect the pay and fill up on booze with the proceeds, we can't help thinking that man deserves a reward.—Ex.

The Democratic party has often shown its ability io bring about hard times, but it has never succeeded in restoring good times. That is why it was long ago named the calamity party—its success was always a national misfortune.

This is a good time for every Republican in the county to settle down to the good notion of supporting the whole Republican ticket at the coming election, and just kindly speaking to his neighbor about doing the same thing. The ticket is a good one and is going to be elected.

The fight between the Cassatt and Gould interests opened in earnest Saturday when the Western Union Telegraph company, a Gould interest, filed a bill in equity against the Pennsylvania company to restrain the defendant from taking away from the Western Union the right to use the telegraph lines along the Pennsylvania railroad.

Newspapers that attact and endeavor to blacken people's characters are entitled to no more consideration or respect than the professional scandal monger. It is the same thing. Ignorant people, whose intellects are not of a quality to enjoy the kind of conversation which elevates and enlightens the mind, fall into the gossiping habit as a means to escape from boredom. Newspaper editors who are without culture or good judgement, resort to the habit of abusing people to avoid being dull. —Punxsutawney Spirit.

Court Proceedings.

The following is a list of the cases disposed of at court this week:

A. G. Kelly, Executor vs S. S. Hacket. New trial.

S. F. Chamede, Esq., a member of the Tioga county bar, was admitted to practice in the courts of Cameron county on motion of Green & Shaffer.

John D. Swope, High Sheriff, acknowledged a deed poll for 50 acres of land in Gibson township, sold to Alphens W. Wylie as the property of H. M. Bailey.

Chas. M. Spangler was appointrd as Guardian of the minor children of Alonzo Cheesbro, deceased.

A subpoena in divorce was awarded to Bertha Prentice against Robert Prentice.

Com. vs Annie Herman. Defendant plead guilty. Charge larceny.

Com. vs Joseph Enfield. Noll Pros. on payment of costs by prosecutor.

Com. vs Dan McFadden. Noll Pros. on payment of cost by Defendant.

Com. vs Elizabeth Dunkle. Noll Pros. on payment of costs by defendant.

Com. vs Cyrus Lupro. Asault and Battery; defendant pays fine of $5. and costs.

Com. vs Dennis Kane. Continued because of illness of prosecutor.

Com. vs Richard Condon. Assault and Battery; defendant plead guilty.

Estate of Catherine Welsh. Administrator's account confirmed *ni si*.

Estate of Edward Appleman. Administrator's account confirmed *ni si*.

Com. vs Alex Johns. Indictmen, shooting with intent to kill. True bill. Plea not Guilty. Tried by jury. By direction of the Court verdict not guilty.

Com. vs Jane Smith. Indictment arson. True bill. Plea not guilty. Sentence five years in penitentiary.

Com. vs S. B. Weikle. Indictment, assault and battery. Not a true bill. Prosecutor pay costs.

Com. vs Gillman Levitt. Indictment, asault and battery. True bill. Plea guilty.

Com. vs A. F. Walker. Indictment, assault and battery. Bill ignored Prosecutor pay costs.

Peter Ferguson was duly admitted as a citizen of the United States.

No. 33, October Term, 1899.
Connick and Folley vs Thomas and Whiting. Settled.

No. 51, October Term, 1899.
Weidman, Stave and Heading Mills vs J. H. Evans and C. A. Crawford. Settled.

No. 6, January Term, 1900.
Solomon W. Nyce vs John M. Hicks, Geo. E. Hicks, Henry A. Hicks. Jurors withdrawn and case continued.

No. 27, July Term, 1900.
Western Newspaper Union, vs S. S. Hacket. Settled.

No. 20, January Term, 1901.
The Weidman Co., vs Richard J. Lloyd. Settled.

No. 25, July Term, 1901.
Stephen Rouse vs Frank Craven. Settled.

No. 28, July Term, 1901.
John Kelly, vs Frank Swesey. Discontinued.

No. 37, October Term, 1901.
Joseph Kaye vs Frank Lockwood. Discontinued.

No. 40, October Term, 1901.
Frank Greco vs Terrence Fee, Charles P. Fee and R. E. Fee, doing business as Fee Brothers. Continued.

No. 47, October Term, 1901.
Harry G. Bubb, trading as Geo. Bubb and Sons vs S. S. Hacket.
To be tried before the Court without a jury.

No. 13, December Term, 1901.
F. M. Overhiser vs Charles Fry and H. M. Fry, trading as Chas. Fry and Son. Continued.

No. 31, April Term, 1902.
W. D. Johnson vs A. F. Walker Discontinued.

No. 2, July Term, 1902.
Ida Granger vs L. G. Cook. Settled.

No 3, July Term, 1902.
H. G. Dubendorf vs Frank Craven. Settled.

No. 4, July Term, 1902.
C. J. Squires vs M. Murphy. Piff. suffers a non suit.

No. 5, July Term, 1902.
G. S. Jennings vs M. Murphy. Piff. suffers a non suit.

America's Famous Beauties.
Look with horror on Skin Eruptions, Blotches, Sores, Pimples. They don't have them, nor will any one, who uses Bucklen's Arnica Salve. It glorifies the face. Eczema or Salt Rheum vanish before it. It cures sore lips, chapped hands, chilblains. Infallible for Piles. 25c at L. Taggart's drug store.

Paint Your Buggy for 75c.
To $1.00 with Devoe's Gloss Carriage Paint It weighs 3 to 8 ozs. more to the pint than others, wears longer, and gives a gloss equal to new work. Sold by Murry & Coppersmith. A

Gained Forty Pounds in Thirty Days.
For several months our younger brother had been troubled with indigestion. He tried several remedies but got no benefit from them. We purchased some of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets and he commenced taking them. Inside of thirty days he had gained forty pounds in flesh. He is now fully recovered. We have a good trade on the Tablets—Holley Bros., Merchants, Long Branch, Mo. For sale by L. Taggart.

If a man enjoys his wealth before he has it he never gets rich.

While opening a box, J. C. Mount, of Three Mile Bay, N. Y., ran a ten penny nail though the fleshy part of his hand. "I thought at once of all the pain and soreness this would cause me," he says, "and immediately applied Chamberlain's Pain Balm and occasionally afterwards. To my surprise it removed all pain and soreness and the injured parts were soon healed. For sale by L. Taggart.

When a man is long on schemes he is usually short financially.

Out of Death's Jaws.
"When death seemed very near from a severe stomach and liver trouble, that I had suffered with for years," writes P. Muse, Durham N. C., "Dr. King's New Life Pills saved my life and gave perfect health." Best pills on earth and only 25c at L. Taggart's drug store.

Few people know what they don't want until after they get it.

Do Good—It Pays.
A Chicago man observed that. "Good deeds are better than real estate deeds—some of the latter are worthless. Act kindly and gently, show sympathy and lend a helping hand. You cannot possibly lose by it." Most men appreciate a kind word and encouragement more than substantial help. There are persons in this community who might truthfully say "My good friend, cheer up." A few doses of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will rid you of your cold, and there is no danger whatever from pneumonia when you use that medicine. It always cures. I know it for it has helped me out many a time. Sold by L. Taggart.

A man is always known by the company that refuses to keep him.

He Learned a Great Truth.
It is said of John Wesley that he once said to Mistress Wesley: "Why do you tell that child the same thing over and over again?" "John Wesley, because once telling is not enough." It is for the same reason that you are told again and again that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy cures colds and grip; that it counteracts any tendency of these diseases to result in pneumonia, and that it is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by L. Taggart.

The Broad Street
Meat Market
is the place to buy your meats. We handle nothing but the very best. Will have
SPRING LAMB,
CHICKENS,
HOME-MADE MINCE MEAT,
HOME-MADE SAUSAGE,
FRESH OYSTERS,
WEANERS AND
LIVER SAUSAGE
Special Prices on many articles. It will pay you to call and see what we have.
GOODS DELIVERED PROMPTLY.
Geo. H. Gross.

The Place to Buy Cheap
—IS AT—
J. F. PARSONS'

Fobert
The Tailor
We have the best assortment of
WOOLENS for
Fall and Winter
The best workmanship.
All first-class work and
Strictly latest style.
Remember our prices are the lowest.
If you want a suit of clothes don't wait until the rush before ordering. Don't put off ordering until too late. Leave your order now.
All Work Guaranteed
J. L. FOBERT,
Emporium, Pa.

EXCEPTIONAL VALUES
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY
DAY'S
THE SATISFACTORY STORE.
Not all the good things that are to be had come, from this store, but we do not hesitate to state, that better values are given here than elsewhere. The proof thereof will be demonstrated—to those who are not already its patrons—if an opportunity is given.
Here's the special list for this week:

Evaporated Peaches, lb. Bright new California stock	10C
Evaporated Apricots lb. this years growth; extra choice.	11C
Seeded Raisins, lb. pkg. Knickerbocker brand.	11C
Cleaned Currants, 1lb. pkg. Gold Medal brand.	11C
Best Granulated Sugar, lb. 25 lb. bag, $1.40.	6C
JA-MA-KA Coffee, lb. a regular 25c coffee.	20

Unequaled by many, that are sold at even greater price. To those who want coffee of real merit at a moderate price, this will be a rare bargain.

WE WANT FRESH EGGS and will pay well for them.
The productiveness of your poultry will be very materially increased by feeding PRATTS FOOD. Have no other. We sell the genuine.
Phone 6. J. H. DAY

Ready for
Fall and Winter
Coats, Capes and Cloaks. As the cold weather season draws near, you must be prepared to meet the winds of the chilly winter, and we are now ready with a much larger stock than heretofore, to meet your wants. The very latest styles in Ladies' Coats, Capes and Cloaks. If you fail to see our large stock and get our prices you will be the loser
Furs. In the fur line we lead in this county. We have anything in this line that can be desired and the prices are sure to make ready sales. Call and see our large stock.
Shirt Waist Patterns. We carry a handsome line of Shirt Waist Patterns, as our large trade in this line fully demonstrates.
We are now ordering carpet by samples and can surely please you from our large stock of patterns. We can furnish you from the cheapest to the most expensive.
We invite the citizens to visit our store and get our prices. You will receive cordial treatment whether you purchase or not.
M. C. TULIS.

SPRING HAS COME
As spring opens everyone desires to have something fresh from their own garden as early as possible and
FRANK SHIVES'
is the very place to buy the best seeds of all kinds, both early and late varieties.
A full line of choice Clover, Timothy, Orchard Grass, Red Top and Lawn Grass in season. Also Millet and Hungarian Grass. Then his choice Hams, Bacon, Fresh Meat and Eggs deserve your attention. A few words about our Groceries and staple articles will not be out of place. Our Coffees and Teas can be relied on as always fresh. Sugars and Spices that will always please the thrifty housekeeper, while Canned Goods in every variety are presented for you to choose from. The freshest goods always to be found here. Prices reasonable and quality the best. Sole agent for Pillsbury flour, which is known the world over as the best.
FRANK SHIVES.



Well Protected.
A revolver or a rifle should be in every household. Although it may not be used by a woman once in a year, it is there—a household guard.
The sporting season will soon be upon us. Needn't wait for that though. You will find lots of sport in here just buying your hunting paraphernalia. Stocks large, and prices so small, that you will have to set your dog to sniffing them out. We have full assortment—Ammunition—everything complete.
HARRY S. LLOYD.

THE STEPHENSON OF THE AIR.

Where lives he?—that inventive one
For whom the world is waiting—where?
The ether's future Stephenson,
The coming conqueror of the air?

And has he found the secret yet,
The solvent thought, whate'er it be?
May the explorer not forget
That mystic Open Sesame!

And will he sail with mighty wing,
Or vast balloon, or whirling fan?
Or will it be a startling thing
On some unprecedented plan?

And when the deed is brought to pass
And men are taught the way to fly,
Must all our railroads go to grass
And all our commerce seek the sky?

I do not know; but this I know—
Whatever bulk the thought attain,
It must begin and slowly grow
From one wee notion in the brain;

Some quick ideas swiftly caught
And stoutly held with iron grip
While patience labors on the thought
And firmness will not let it slip.

For never on a gale of luck
Shall his fine air-ship come to port;
Its keel is grit, its sails are pluck,
The hurricane it dares to court!

Its captain, whosoe'er he be,
Has counted cowardice a sin,
Has found the air a stormy sea,
Has learned to struggle and to win!
—Amos R. Wells, in Youth's Companion.

A Knave of Conscience

By FRANCIS LYNDE.

(Copyright 1900, by Francis Lynde.)

CHAPTER XXIV.

The threatening storm had blown over and the moon was shining fair and full upon a placid lake when the family dinner party at Dr. Farnham's adjourned to the veranda. Griswold and the Raymers were the only guests, and in the marshalling of chairs Griswold was skillful enough to cut Charlotte out of the group and so secure her for himself.

At the dinner table the talk had turned upon the pivotal point of the strike, but that subject was coming to be pretty well threshed out, and on the veranda Charlotte spoke of the wind-blown incident of the afternoon and of the castaway on Oak island.

"It was a terribly reckless thing for you to do—to go out after him in the Sprite," said Miss Farnham.

Now next to being exalted as a demigod by the woman of his choice a man loves best to have her believe him fearless. So Griswold dismissed the matter lightly.

"What is a man for?" he asked. "But as for that, the danger isn't worth mentioning."

"You may think so, but Gertrude and I did not. We stood up here on the veranda and watched you, going and coming. Gertrude says I pinched her black and blue grabbing her and saying: 'Oh, she's gone!' when the scud or a big wave would hide you."

Here was a small admission which no mere human sympathy could account for, and Griswold pinched himself black and blue in the ecstasy of it. It was coming, slowly, perhaps, but surely, and the name of it was love.

"But think of it," he said, willing to make that string vibrate some more; "think of how you and Miss Gertrude would have shone in the borrowed effulgence of me if I had been capsized. The Morning Argus would have had you out to identify the remains, and—"

"Oh, please hush!" she said, and her hand was on his arm; whereupon he went obediently from the grewsome to the matter-of-fact.

"Really, there wasn't any danger worth speaking of; and the fellow was glad enough to be picked up, I assure you."

"Who was he?" she asked.

"No one whom you know; a man named Griffin—a summerer, I fancy."

"I do know him," she asserted. And then: "I don't like him."

Griswold was both puzzled and curious.

"May I ask how and why?—how you came to meet him and why you don't like him?"

She was silent while one might count a score, and when she spoke her rejoinder was a half reluctant question.

"I wonder if I might dare to tell you about it?"

"I have been hoping that the time would come when you would dare to tell me anything."

She passed over the implication and went on, following out her own thought.

"It is rather dreadful, and I haven't told anyone about my part in it; that is, not anyone but this Mr. Griffin, and he had a right to ask," she said; and from this as a beginning she told him the story of the bank robbery in New Orleans, and of her part in the apprehension of the robber.

Griswold's lips were dry and there was an invisible hand clutching at his throat when she came to the end, but he made no sign.

"They arrested him in St. Louis, you say?"

"Yes; but he escaped again."

He moistened his lips to say: "I didn't hear of that—I mean I didn't read of it in the papers."

"Nor did I," she admitted. "This Mr. Griffin told me."

"Then he is a—a—"

"A detective; yes. It seems that he came to the conclusion that a woman had written the letter to Mr. Galbraith. He took the Belle Julie's passenger list and sought out every one of the women on it till he came here and found me. I was sorry, but I had to tell him what I knew."

"Of course. But why should you be sorry?"

"How can you ask! Is it so light a thing to help ever so little to set a snare for the poor fellow!"

Griswold's laugh was almost harsh. "I shouldn't waste any sympathy on him if I were you. He is a hardened criminal, by his own admission to you."

"No, he was not that," she said, quickly. "I understood him better than that—better than I have made you understand him. He was not a hardened criminal."

Griswold's blood, which had been slowly turning to ice in his veins, began to thaw out again at that.

"Then you don't condemn him utterly? You are willing to admit that his own conscience may have acquitted him?"

"I am very sure that it did; or, at least, I am sure that his own point of view was so obscured by what he had suffered that he could not rightly see the guilt of the thing he had done."

"But you saw the guilt of it?"

"How could I help seeing it?"

"True. There is no excuse for him."

"I shouldn't say that. There may be many excuses for him."

"But no justification?" He tried hard to make the saying of it an impersonal abstraction, succeeding so well that she did not remark the note of despairing eagerness.

"Certainly not. Nothing could justify such a deed of lawlessness."

It was as he had prefigured. Her womanly pity had in it the quality of mercy. It went out toward the lawbreaker as the divine compassion enfolds even the impenitent sinner. But her conscience arraigned and condemned him.

He bowed his head and went dumb before the woman who had judged him; but when he would have changed the subject he found it mightier than his will to break away from it.

"Your verdict is doubtless that of the world," he said. "And from what you tell me I fancy the end is in sight."

"Oh! Do you think so?" she quavered, and her voice, and the tears in it, were of womanly inconsistency.

"Surely. This man Griffin has made a long step on the way to the end. When he discovers the identity of the man who talked to you on the Belle Julie, the world won't be big enough for the fugitive to hide in."

She caught her breath in a little gasp. "And it was I who set the hunt upon him; not only once, but twice."

Then it was Griswold forgot his peril and turned comforter. "You mustn't grieve about it," he said, gently. "You have done no more than your plain duty. He made you do it in the first instance; he would have made you do it in the second if he could have known the circumstances."

She turned upon him quickly and he dared not look into her eyes. "How do you know he did that?" she queried; and though he would not trust himself to look, he felt all that he might have seen if he had



THEY STEPPED OUT FROM THE SHADOW OF THE TREE.

lifted his eyes to her face. But he was equal to the emergency which his slip had brought upon him.

"You forget what you have just been telling me."

"Did I tell you that, too? I didn't mean to." She paused and looked away from him, adding: "And—and I don't believe I did."

He laughed. "Then I must have read your thoughts. How else could I have known it?"

"I don't know," she said, absently; and at the end of the silence which fell between them the talk went back to the strike.

"I am in pretty deep water," Griswold confessed, when the present hopeless state of affairs had been fully recounted for Charlotte's benefit. "My responsibility is heavier than Ned's. He wanted to compromise with the men, and I wouldn't agree to that. Now I am well assured of the cause—which he only suspects; and I know the remedy—which I am not brave enough to apply."

"Tell me about it," said Charlotte, with simple directness.

"I hardly know where to begin. It will be fairly incredible to you. Had you ever thought that the trouble might go deeper than mere dissatisfaction on the part of the men?"

"No. Does it?"

"Much deeper. The strike is nothing less than a part of a conspiracy to ruin us."

"A conspiracy!"

"That is what I said, but the word doesn't fit. It takes two to conspire, and the attack on us is instigated by one man. You will know who he is when I say that his motive is greed, pure and unalloyed."

She nodded slowly. "I know. But the motive isn't altogether avarice."

"What else could it be?"

She defined it in one word: "Pique."

Griswold did not pretend to misunderstand.

"So I thought at first. But that involves a woman as well as a man; from something which I learned today I am inclined to doubt the woman's complicity; to question whether she knows anything about it."

But at this point Charlotte the compassionate became Miss Farnham the austere.

"You may be very sure she knows all about it. If she ever sets up a crest—and even that won't be beyond her—the motto for it will be 'Rule or Ruin.'"

Griswold was beginning to doubt the advisability of any further confidences in the Grierson field, but his evil genius urged him to defend Margery.

"Isn't that a little uncharitable?" he ventured.

The tone was placable enough, as it was meant to be, but Charlotte was only a woman, and Griswold had been very much in evidence with Miss Grierson of late, on the high-swung trap and in the Grierson steam-launch. So she said, rather coldly: "I may seem uncharitable to you, and I am sorry I said it. But we are wandering. You say you know the remedy for your trouble and Ned's. What is it?"

Now Griswold was not any braver than other men when it came to facing a woman piqued, but since she had taken him unawares, he must needs lose his head and say: "It is a personal appeal to this young woman whom you don't like."

The Raymers were rising to go, she rose too, meeting his frank avowal with a toss of the superb head.

"By all means make it," she advised, icily. "You owe it to—to—"

"To Ned?" he suggested.

"Certainly not; to yourself."

And with that she turned away to say good night to the others. That was all, save that she did not give her hand to Griswold at parting.

CHAPTER XXV.

In after time Griswold could never satisfactorily account for the impulse which sent him to wander aimlessly through the deserted streets of the town after leaving Dr. Farnham's and parting from the other dinner guests.

But this night the thought of Mrs. Holcomb's and the quiet room was curiously repugnant, and so he roamed, like any vagrant, far and wide, drifting at length to the railway crossing and beyond, and coming to some sense of the actualities only when he found himself in the neighborhood of the iron works.

At this he would have turned back. Since the closing of the works the plant had been guarded nightly; first by the inner circle of deputies, and later by an outer cordon of the striking workmen. This outer guard had latterly been maintained in reliefs and made continuous, ostensibly to show the good will of the strikers and their readiness to protect the property; but really, as Griswold knew, to forestall any move on the part of himself and Raymer to supply the places of the men with imported labor.

It was a chance collision with this outer guard that brought Griswold alive to the actualities. Two men stepped out of the shadow of a tree and halted him. But at the word one of them recognized him.

"Oh, it's you, Mr. Griswold. Beg pardon, sir, but you see we have to be sort o' careful."

Griswold's smile was openly cynical. "Your carefulness is a good bit overdue, Martin. It should have begun before you made this senseless strike."

Now the man Martin was in some sort a leader among the discontented workmen, and he asked nothing better than a chance to argue the point with one of the bosses.

"There's two sides to that, Mr. Griswold, and you hain't seen but one. You don't know what it means to earn your bread from day to day like we do."

"Don't I?" said Griswold, smiling again, this time without the cynicism. "Perhaps I don't, and again, perhaps I do. You're an older man than I am, Martin, but I'll venture to say that I've gone lacking more meals in a year than you have in your whole lifetime."

The man was silenced for a moment, but presently found tongue again.

"Then what makes you so tarnation hard on us fellows?" he demanded. "If you've known what a bare cupboard means for yourself, I sh'd think you could put yourself in a workin'man's place."

"I can and do; and so does Raymer. But you won't believe anything we say, and that settles it."

"It hain't come to anything like a settlement yet," remarked the man, sullenly.

"It has, so far as we are concerned. If we can't be allowed to run our business in our own way the plant may stand idle. It's ours."

"I don't know about that, Mr. Griswold."

"About what?"

"About the plant bein' yours and Mr. Raymer's. Seems like we fellows that helped earn the money to build it ought to have some little say."

Now this was one of the foundation stones in Griswold's theories—and in his book; that the laborer is entitled, not to a dividend share in the product of his labor, but to the entire product. But as yet he was only broad enough to lay down the general principle. He could by no means apply it to the particular personal instance.

"That is nonsense, Martin, and you know it. Whose money built the plant?"

The man took time to think about it, and, as slow men often do, he thought it over to some purpose.

"I s'pose you could say that ain't for me to say, but I'm goin' to say it. Mr. Raymer got his money from the old man, and we, and others like us, helped him earn it. I dunno who helped you earn your money, Mr. Griswold. Maybe you earned it all yourself, but I don't believe it."

At this Griswold flew into a passion, there being no other retort for such a thrust.

"You don't know what you're talking about," he snapped. "Let me pass."

The man stood aside respectfully enough, and the master crossed the street to the iron works side of it. An arc light swinging from its wire in front of the foundry building flung black shadows beneath the trees at the curb line, and for aught a passer-by might see, street and plant were alike deserted. But the quietude was only seeming. As Griswold crossed the roadway, there was a blinding flash of white light which seemed to have its focusing point under a tree which shaded the small detached office building. The flash was but momentary, but it served to reveal a knot of men in various attitudes of expentancy at the corner of the office. A glimpse was all Griswold had, and it was followed instantly by a yell of fury, the din and clamor of a fray, and a knot of cursing, struggling men broke out of the tree-shadow. Griswold flung himself promptly into the thick of it, seeing nothing but that a dozen infuriated men were assaulting one.

"For shame!" he cried, shouldering his way into the group. "Stop it and let him go, or I'll prosecute the last one of you in the courts!"

The melee quieted down, but two of the men kept fast hold of their prisoner. Griswold looked again, and when he recognized the captive, had a curious little shock of surprise. The pinioned man was no other than the man whom he had taken from the island in the "Sprite," whose good cigar he had smoked in the lobby of the hotel, and whose occupation and business in Wahaska he had by no means been able to guess until Charlotte had enlightened him.

There was a moment of silence of the portentous kind, and then the leader of the workmen spoke for all.

"You go away, Mr. Griswold. This ain't no funeral o' yours, and it'll be a heap better all 'round if you don't 'tend it."

But Griswold made no move to go away. "Not a step till you release that man."

[To Be Continued.]

HOW IT WAS DONE.

Pat Helped His Comrade in a Pinch and Was None the Worse Off for It.

An old soldier belonging to a well-known line regiment had gained the unenviable reputation of being known as a "sting," or, in other words, one who comfortably manages to live on another's pay, relates London Spare Moments.

Pay day having come and gone, things looked rather blue for him when the time for opening the canteen arrived. But not for long; he soon espied his bed chum not far away, and, calling him over, he engaged him in conversation, finally persuading Paddy—a recruit, by the way—to sell a pair of pants, saying it was foolish to have more kit about one than necessary.

Accordingly Pat went to his room, and, providing himself with a new pair of pants, returned and gave them to the man, who forthwith proceeded to dispose of them.

Needless to say, an enjoyable evening followed, and on leaving the canteen the "sting" remarked:

"You're a good boy, Pat, and I'll stand you a drink some day in return."

"Och, you need not bother," said Pat. "Sure, it's your own pants ye sould. I tuk them from your box."

Greek Monks' Belief.

It is a firm belief of the eastern monks of the Greek church that God will not allow a monastery to be burned. When the Russian monastery of St. Pantelemon, at Mount Athos, was burned a few years ago, the Greeks, who constitute the great majority of the 6,000 monks on the peninsula, maintained that their Russian brethren had brought the calamity on themselves, because they had fire engines and extinguishers, and did not trust wholly in God. Now the neighboring Greek monastery of St. Paul, which had no fire engines, has recently been utterly destroyed by fire. It is said that the monastery of St. Paul was the only one at Mount Athos which has ever been visited by a woman. The wife of a British ambassador landed from her yacht one day on its tiny pier and insisted on entering the church. In consequence the monks, relieving each other by relays, for 40 days and nights maintained a continuous service of prayer to purify the church from this communication.—N. Y. Tribune.

A Peculiar Name.

"What makes you call your mule Ping-Pong?"

"It 'minds me of de happy days when I was workin' foh some o' dem select gemmen at de club," answered Mr. Erastus Pinkley. "When I's drivin' dat mule I has to talk to him jes' about de same as dem gemmen was talkin' to de balls when dey was learnin' to play de game."—Washington Star.

TENETS OF MASONRY

They Were Religiously Maintained by George Washington.

Painting of First President, in Masonic Garb, Has Just Been Presented to the Grand Lodge of England.

Although the portrait of George Washington as a mason, which Henry S. Wellcome has presented to the grand lodge of England and which Ambassador Choate unveiled the other day, was painted two years ago, it never has been shown.

If this unique portrait of the first president is not historically accurate in every detail, it is the fault neither of the American Free Mason, who ordered, nor the American artist who painted it. When Mr. Wellcome decided to have the picture made, he explained to Robert Gordon Hardie, the artist, to whom he intrusted its execution, that he wished him to spare no pains to make the painting a faithful representation of Gen. Washington as he looked in masonic dress.

This proved, however, to be rather a difficult matter. It was by no means easy to find out what sort of regalia the first president used to wear. Only one of his pictures showed him in masonic dress, and that was an engraving which proved to be inaccurate in several ways. Mr. Wellcome, however, who was determined to have his picture, and equally resolved that it should be exact, gave Mr. Hardie carte blanche to search the records of the period and collect information from any and every reliable source in America, England and France.

The artist, on his side, spared no pains in his search for trustworthy data. He interviewed descendants of Washington wherever they could be found, from New York to Virginia, and this part of his work was both prolonged and expensive. It resulted, however,



WASHINGTON AS A MASON.
(Portrait Recently Presented to Grand Lodge of England.)

in the discovery that the masonic regalia worn by Washington was presented to him by Mme. Lafayette. By the titled French woman's instructions, the regalia was sent to the first president by the firm of Watson & Cosson, of Nantes, France, and Washington's letter to this house, acknowledging the ornaments, is in the possession of the librarian of the Masonic hall in London. It was written from New York in 1782.

Accordingly, in painting his portrait of Washington, Mr. Hardie arrayed the great American in the masonic regalia worn in France in his day. That he was quite justified in doing so, doubts have been expressed, but it is generally admitted that the likeness of Washington's portrait, which, until Mr. Choate unveiled it the other day, had never been shown, is one of the best that ever has been made of the first president. It is believed that, including the expenses of the artist in collecting material, the cost of the work was about $3,000.

The ceremony of unveiling the painting, in the library of the Freemason's hall, was presided over by the earl of Warwick, a prominent English mason. In his speech, the earl recalled that in the revolution Gen. Washington several times returned to the general of the British forces treasures and emblems which had been captured by the Americans. He added that Englishmen were proud of the fact that the Forty-sixth British regiment had in its possession the Bible on which George Washington took his oath as a mason.

In unveiling the painting, the American ambassador, as usual, was both eloquent and facetious. He spoke of the first president as the illustrious champion of liberty and justice, and said that to-day, after three generations had been completed, he still remained the first of Americans in the hearts of a great people. He congratulated the grand lodge of England on having accepted George Washington as one of their patron saints, and trusted that his memory might be cherished in England, as in America, to the end of time.

The painting will remain in the Masonic library for a month or two before being placed in the picture gallery. In the meantime the library is being, as Librarian Sadler expressed it, "inundated" with citizens of the United States eager to see the portrait.

Lord Rosebery, who is in possession of what is said to be the only genuine portrait of Washington at present in England, is delighted with Mr Hardie's work.

"JUG" MEDICINE.

Sally Kept All That Was Left Over to Use When a Doctor Wasn't at Hand.

Up in a little Vermont town they tell a story of an old nurse. She was the kind of an "old nurse" to be found in small towns, who comes, after much urging, to "tend" a case and who has many Sairey Gamp peculiarities, relates the New York Herald.

"Miss Sally," as she was called, was induced to come to the house of the sick woman and take charge. She moved in—cob pipe, batch of starched aprons, knitting and all.

After the good creature had seen the case through, she said to the doctor, "Doc, kin I take my toll?"

"What's that, Sally?" asked the visiting physician, who had come from the capital city and was amused and a little irritated by the old woman's ways.

"I mean the medicine?" said the nurse complacently.

"The medicine!" exclaimed the doctor. "What on earth do you want with the medicine?"

No fifth wheel to a wagon was ever more redundant than left over medicines.

"I puts it in me jug," replied the old woman slowly, "and then I gives it out occasionally when there ain't no doctor nigh."

The visiting physician roared with laughter, but sobered down when the story of "Old Sally's" "jug" medicine was explained to him. That there were not more victims to her unique methods of cure was a mystery.

VERY LOW COLONISTS' RATES

To the West, Northwest and Southwest.

The Missouri Pacific Railway and Iron Mountain Route will sell one way Colonists' and Settlers' tickets to California and North Pacific Coast points, also to points in Missouri, Arkansas, Indian and Oklahoma Territories, Louisiana and Texas on the first and third Tuesdays of each month from October 21st to April 31st, at one-half the standard first-class fare, plus $2.00. For further information see nearest Agent, or write H. C. Townsend, G. P. & T. Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

"I often see the foreign papers alluding to 'floating debts,'" said the grand vizier. "What is a 'floating debt?'" "My navy!" groaned the sultan of Turkey.—Philadelphia Record.

Four Daily Trains to St. Paul-Minneapolis via Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Leave Chicago 9 a. m., 6:30 p. m. (the North-Western Limited, electric lighted throughout), 8 p. m., and 10 p. m. Fast schedules. Most complete and luxurious equipment in the West. Dining car service unequaled. For tickets, reservations and descriptive pamphlets, apply to your nearest ticket agent or address W. B. Kniskern, 22 Fifth Avenue, Chicago, Ills.

"I see the new magazine is out?" "Yes; and, thank heaven, they've got my poem right next to the advertising matter!"—Atlanta Constitution.

No one would ever be bothered with constipation if everyone knew how naturally and quickly Burdock Blood Bitters regulate the stomach and bowels.

Many people who wouldn't think of telling a lie show great tact in evading the truth.—Indianapolis News.

Scald head is an eczema of the scalp—very severe sometimes, but it can be cured. Doan's Ointment, quick and permanent in its results. At any drug store, 50 cents.

What can't be cured should be endured and should be endured as patiently as possible.—Puck.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. Samuel, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

Truth, of course, is wholesome, but much of it has a very disagreeable taste.—Indianapolis News.

Money refunded for each package of Putnam Fadeless Dyes if unsatisfactory.

The forward person is frequently set back.—N. Y. Herald.

ST. JACOBS OIL

POSITIVELY CURES
Rheumatism
Neuralgia
Backache
Headache
Feetache
All Bodily Aches
AND
CONQUERS PAIN.

IN WET WEATHER
A WISE MAN
WEARS
TOWER'S
FISH BRAND
OILED WATERPROOF CLOTHING
BLACK OR YELLOW
WILL KEEP YOU DRY NOTHING ELSE WILL
TAKE NO SUBSTITUTES · CATALOGUE FREE
SHOWING FULL LINE OF GARMENTS AND HATS
A. J. TOWER CO. BOSTON, MASS. 46

31 YEARS AGO
we began our present business of selling general merchandise at wholesale prices direct to the consumer—two millions of people ordered goods from us last year, saving from 15 to 40 per cent. Your neighbors trade with us—why not you? Our 1902 page catalogue tells the story. We will send it upon receipt of 15 cents.
Montgomery Ward & Co.
CHICAGO
The house that tells the truth.

TROUBLE BEGINS.

Trouble begins with the first backache. Backache comes in many forms. Sudden twinges of pain, sharp stitches, slow exhaustive aches.

Most backache pains are kidney pains.

The Kidneys fail to perform the duties nature intends them to do and the warning of trouble comes through the back.

Neglect the kidney warning, grave complications will surely follow.

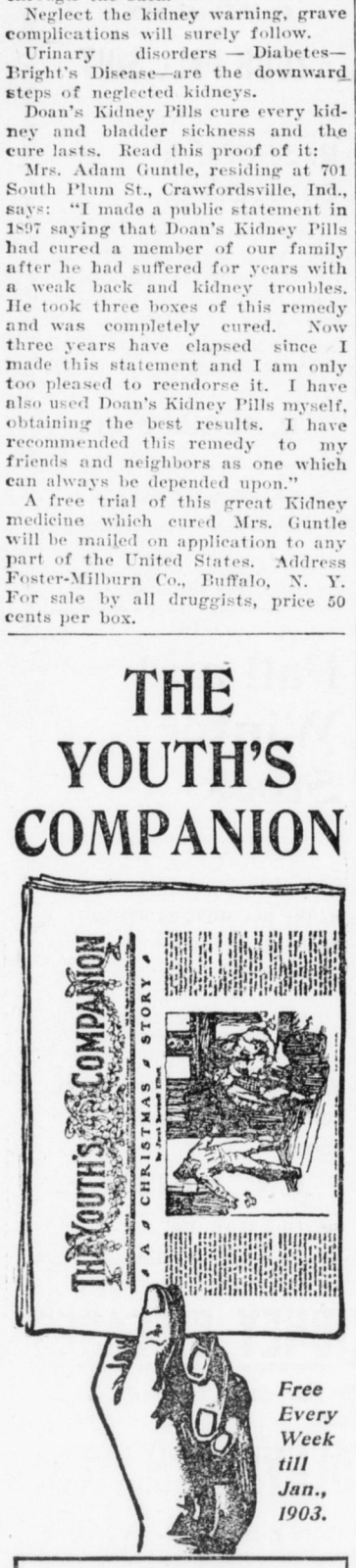
Urinary disorders — Diabetes—Bright's Disease—are the downward steps of neglected kidneys.

Doan's Kidney Pills cure every kidney and bladder sickness and the cure lasts. Read this proof of it:

Mrs. Adam Guntle, residing at 701 South Plum St., Crawfordsville, Ind., says: "I made a public statement in 1897 saying that Doan's Kidney Pills had cured a member of our family after he had suffered for years with a weak back and kidney troubles. He took three boxes of this remedy and was completely cured. Now three years have elapsed since I made this statement and I am only too pleased to reendorse it. I have also used Doan's Kidney Pills myself, obtaining the best results. I have recommended this remedy to my friends and neighbors as one which can always be depended upon."

A free trial of this great Kidney medicine which cured Mrs. Guntle will be mailed on application to any part of the United States. Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all druggists, price 50 cents per box.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION



Free Every Week till Jan., 1903.

NEW SUBSCRIPTION OFFER.

Every new subscriber who cuts out and sends this slip at once with $1.75 for the 1903 volume of The Youth's Companion will receive:

1. All the issues of the paper for the remaining weeks of 1902 FREE.
2. The beautiful Double Holiday Numbers of The Companion for Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's FREE.
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We will send Free to any address Illustrated Prospectus of the 1903 volume with Sample Copies of the Paper.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, Boston, Mass.

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Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION

Price 25 Cents | Purely Vegetable. *Brent Good*

GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 Days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, ATLANTA, GA.

LIES WITH CONGRESS

Attorney General Knox Tells How to Control Trusts.

Points Out Some of the Evils of Combines and Proposes Various Methods of Supervision—Safety in Common Law.

In an exhaustive address upon "The Commerce Clause of the Constitution and the Trusts," before the Pittsburg chamber of commerce Tuesday night, October 14, Attorney General P. C. Knox declared that the power to regulate trusts lies with congress. The further power, he maintained, rests in the common law, which he said was always jealous of monopolies of public necessities in any form. Mr. Knox spoke as follows:

"Great combinations of capital, now numbering thousands, are the instrumentalities of modern commercial activity. Their number and size alone appal no healthy American. No right-thinking man desires to impair the efficiency of the great corporations as instrumentalities of national commercial development. Because they are great and prosperous, is no sufficient reason for their destruction. That there are evils and abuses in trust promotions, purposes, organizations, methods, management, and effects none questions, except those who have profited by those evils. That all or any of these abuses are to be found in every large organization called a trust no one would assert who valued his reputation for sane judgment.

"The conspicuous noxious features of trusts existent and possible are these: Overcapitalization, lack of publicity of operation, discrimination in prices to destroy competition, insufficient personal responsibility of officers and directors for corporate management, tendency to monopoly and lack of appreciation in their management of their relations to the people, for whose benefit they are permitted to exist. Overcapitalization is the chief of these and the source from which the minor ones flow.

Some Remedies Proposed.

"Corporations and joint stock or other associations, depending upon any statutory law for their existence or privileges, trading beyond their own states, should be required to do business in every state and locality upon precisely the same terms and conditions. There should be no discrimination in prices, no preferences in service. Such corporations serving the public as carriers and in similar capacities should be compelled to keep the avenues of commerce free and open to all upon the same terms, and to observe the law as to its injunctions against stifling competition. Moreover, corporations upon which the people depend for the necessaries of life should be required to conduct their business so as regularly and reasonably to supply the public needs.

"They should be subject to visitorial supervision, and full and accurate information as to their operations should be made regularly at reasonable intervals. Secrecy in the conduct and results of operation is unfair to the nonmanaging stockholders, and should, as well for reasons of state, be prohibited by law. If these serious evils are eradicated and a higher measure of administrative responsibility required in corporate officers, a long step would be taken toward allaying the reasonable apprehension that the unchecked aggression of the trusts will result in practical monopoly of the important business of the country."

The attorney general then took up the question of the power of the government to regulate trusts, citing the constitution and legislation enacted on the subject. He continued:

"If congress under its power to regulate interstate commerce may utterly destroy a combination and forfeit its property in interstate transit, as the Sherman act provides, because it restrains such commerce, it seems reasonable to say that it can in the exercise of the same power deny to a combination whose life it cannot reach the privilege of engaging in interstate commerce except upon such terms as congress may prescribe to protect that commerce from restraint. Such a regulation would operate directly upon commerce and only indirectly upon the instrumentalities and operations of production. If the Sherman act exhausts the power of congress over monopolies, the American people find themselves hopelessly impotent, facing a situation fraught with the most alarming possibilities, with which neither the federal nor state governments can deal.

Power Must Lie Somewhere.

"Plainly, the power must reside somewhere, either in the nation or in the states' reservations; but the effect of present doubts is to create a dilemma under which, apparently, all power vanishes. Conceding that the present law is not effective throughout the situation, we come to the final alternative: May not congress, under the existing constitutional grants, amend and extend the law, and thus remedy its defects and so effectively regulate national and foreign commerce as to prevent the stifling of competition, the regulating of output and price, and the restraining of national and international trade? If the answer to this question should be in the affirmative, a second question follows: How might congress so amend the present law?

"I do not scruple to say that in my judgment the more a thoughtful mind reflects on the first question, the more unhesitatingly will an affirmative answer be returned. That regulation by congress in this way would indirectly or remotely affect production would be no bar. The very point of the sugar trust case was that a consolidated scheme of production might lead to commerce, or might indirectly or remotely affect commerce, but did not for that reason invoke the federal power over commerce; and the illustration from the converse of the situation is significant on the point just stated.

Thinks Congress Has Right.

"Congress under this power prevents the importation or transportation of articles deemed injurious to the general welfare. Thus the law subjects the movement of explosives to safeguards and burdens, absolutely excludes impure literature and diseased cattle, convicts, and contract labor, and scrutinizes and prevents or checks many foreign and interstate movements throughout the entire field of international and national intercourse, in the interest of all the people, on grounds of commercial, hygienic or ethical policy. Who shall set limits now, in advance of a carefully framed and judicially tested law, to the competency of congress to regulate commerce in the way suggested in the exercise of the legislative wisdom and in the wise discretion confided to it? Who shall say that the power of congress does not extend so far? I think it does. I am quite sure no one can now say that it does not.

"Every constitutional question is an open one until it is authoritatively closed by a decision of the supreme court.

"The president said in his first message he did not think the authority of congress to protect the people against the evils of the trusts had been exhausted. The views I have expressed are but an amplification of his.

"Public sentiment is sufficiently aroused and the situation is sufficiently grave to call for the effort the president is making to secure an authoritative exposition of existing laws, and suggesting additional ones to the end that the public mind shall be set at rest and these economic questions taken from the domain of controversy and uncertainty."

At this point Mr. Knox reviewed the recent cases brought by the government under existing trust laws, mentioning the railway injunction suits, the cotton pool cases, the "beef trust" cases, and the Northern Securities case.

Government Not Helpless.

Mr. Knox then continued as follows:

"My whole purpose in what I have said is to challenge the proposition that we are hopelessly helpless under our system of government to deal with serious problems which confront us in respect to our greatest interests. Since the radical questions of human rights and human governments have been settled, the production, preservation and distribution of wealth receive the chief attention of civilized peoples.

"The extent to which legislative control over commercial activities should be exercised is, of course, a question for legislative wisdom. We have the experience of the other nations to guide us in determining how far the delicate and mysterious rules of trade can be interfered with by positive statutes without injury. That experience teaches us that the least interference consistent with the preservation of essential rights should exist. Arbitrary regulations that restrain free intercourse are usually found to be unwise. Primarily it is for the congress to decide whether it has the power, and whether and to what extent it will execute it.

Safety in the Common Law.

"The time never was when the English-speaking people permitted the articles necessary for their existence to be monopolized or controlled, and all devices to that end found condemnation in the body of their laws. The great English judges pronounced that such manifestations of human avarice required no statute to declare their unlawfulness, that they were crimes against common law—that is against common right.

"It is difficult to improve upon the great unwritten code known as the common law. It condemns monopoly, and contracts in restraint of trade as well. The distinction, however, between restraints that are reasonable in view of all the circumstances and those which are unreasonable, is recognized and has been followed in this country by the courts. This distinction makes a rule that may be practically applied, and preserves the rational mean between unrestrained commerce and the absolute freedom of contract.

"A law regulating interstate commerce for its protection against restraint, so broad as to cover all persons whose business is conducted under agreements which are in any way or to any extent in restraint of trade, might exclude thousands of small concerns conducting industries in one state from marketing their products in others; but a law which only covers contracts and combinations in restraint of trade as defined by the common law would exclude all hurtful combinations and conspiracies. Congress can, if it sees fit, adopt the scheme of that law."

LOOK OUT FOR 1902.

Indications Point to Republican Victory, But Continued Work Is Necessary.

The duty of the republican party is to win in 1902, and to attend to 1904 afterward. A week or two ago Joseph H. Manley, Maine's member of the republican national committee, said that while the republicans would be exceedingly likely to carry the country in 1902, it would be better for them in 1904 if they should lose this year. His idea was that the democrats, if they should carry the house of representatives this year, would so thoroughly disgust the people between the meeting of the next congress in December, 1903, and the election in 1904 that the republicans would be sure to sweep the country in the latter year. The same thing has been said by other republican politicians and by a few republican newspapers. This is a new position for republicans to take. Heretofore every republican of any prominence or influence has always taken the ground that it was his party's duty to win in every canvass in which this was possible, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Of course, a democratic victory for congress in 1902 would be likely to bring all the elements of the republican party into harmony immediately. But the risk of a democratic victory would be too great for the republicans to take. The country has an interest in the canvass in 1902, as well as in that of 1904, and this interest demands that the republicans should put forth their best efforts to hold their control of congress. Much important legislation is to come up in the second half of the present presidential term. If the democrats should carry the house this year all this legislation would be blocked. The republicans will have the president and the senate in any case, and if the democrats carry the house a deadlock will be the result, and no important legislation of any sort can be enacted. This is a contingency which such republicans as Mr. Manley should keep in view. All experiments with fate should be avoided this year. The disastrous consequences of democratic victory in 1892 are so recent that republicans should not invite any such calamity again while the recollection of this one is so fresh in the popular mind as it is to-day.

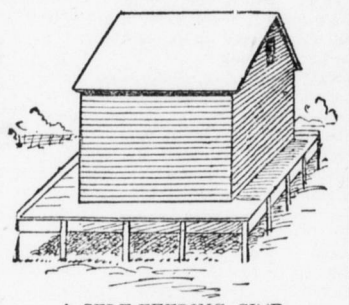
All the indications point to a republican victory in 1902. Such disagreements as seem to exist among the republicans on the tariff or on any other question are more apparent than real. They can win if they make a serious attempt to win, and probably they will do it. So much is at stake that a republican setback this year would be inexcusable. The country is looking for a republican victory. It unquestionably wants a republican victory. A democratic triumph in November would give rise to a fear of a democratic victory in 1904, and the calamitous consequences of such a thing can easily be guessed. The country at this time is having a greater degree of prosperity than was ever before known. Wages are high, and everybody who wants work has it. A victory for the democrats in the approaching election would disturb this state of things. It would check enterprise, make capital distrustful of the future, and slacken all sorts of business activities. A rousing republican victory is what the country demands in November, and this is what the republicans can furnish if they rise to the level of their duty and opportunity.

FARM AND GARDEN

SELF FEEDING CRIB.

Excellent Method of Storing Corn So That But Very Little Handling of It Is Required.

An essential in the economical fattening of stock is the handling of feed as little as possible. The cut portrays a method of storing corn so that but little handling is required in the feeding. Posts are set so as to be 2 or 3 feet in the ground, 2 2-3 feet above and 3 feet apart, so that a platform may be made. Mine is 10x16 feet. Nail or spike 2x6 inch pieces crossways so their tops will be 8 inches below top of post.



A SELF-FEEDING CRIB.

Then lay a tight floor on the cross pieces for the bottom of the granary. Nail or spike 2x8 pieces around outside or inside of post for sides of platform, so there will be 1 inch above tops of posts. Then toenail 2x4 or 2x6x8 feet to the floor, 18 inches from sides and ends, leaving a space 7x13 feet. The 2x4 pieces should be about 2 feet apart with pieces of 2x4 nailed across the top to prevent spreading.

For ear corn, side up with 1x4 inch stuff, leaving 2 inches space between, beginning 8 or 10 inches from the floor. Stock will draw the ear corn through the 8 or 10 inch space. If shelled grain is to be fed, board up tight, leaving a 4 inch space at bottom, fixing a board to slip up from the floor to regulate quantity of corn. Cover with ordinary roofing. Doors are provided in the end for throwing in grain, which have shutters to keep out rain or snow.—M. S. Sevy, in Farm and Home.

AERATION OF MILK.

Some Reasons Why This Operation Should Be Performed in a Perfectly Pure Atmosphere.

In a recent bulletin of the Michigan experiment station, Prof. C. E. Marshall calls attention, among other things, to the need of performing this operation in a thoroughly pure atmosphere.

His conclusions are in part as follows:

1. Milk undergoes aeration when exposed to air from the time it leaves the milk duct of the cow until it is consumed or made into milk products.
2. This aeration is demonstrated by the reduction in the amount of carbon dioxide and the increase in the amount of oxygen.
3. It has been shown that aerating methods which increase the surface of the milk exposed, facilitate aeration greatly.
4. By this interchange of gases between air and milk, there is a great opportunity offered for the absorption of noxious gases by the milk, unless the interchange takes place in absolutely pure air.
5. Agitation of milk favors the interchange of gases, because of the increased surface exposure.
6. Odors and taints resulting from aromatic foods, physiological processes, and disease processes may be greatly reduced permanently.
7. Odors and taints resulting from bacterial fermentations may be greatly reduced, but they will return upon the further development of bacteria.
8. Closing milk cans from the air consequently reduces the amount of oxygen supply, therefore must change the conditions of germ life.

Silage in Massachusetts.

The value of silage depends a great deal upon the kind of corn and the condition that it is in when cut. The past year I have fed from 30 to 40 head twice every day and for five years past have fed ten or 11 months of the year. From my experience well-eared northern corn yielding 80 to 100 baskets per acre, cut when just beginning to glaze, is worth fully eight dollars per ton, as it not only takes the place of most of the hay in a cow's ration, but also supplies quite a share of grain. Corn not well eared or from which ears have been picked will make silage worth five or six dollars per ton compared with hay at $20.—Rural New Yorker.

To Escape Potato Scab.

When the soil has become badly infested with the scab fungus it is usually cheaper to abandon potato growing upon it for a time at least than to continue the practice. The best system of croping to purify the soil and the length of time which should elapse before potatoes may be grown again with safety is not fully determined. The evidence indicates that root crops should be avoided and that grains, including corn, grasses, and especially clover, are the best cleaning crops. The turning under of a green crop, like clover, just before potatoes are again planted is especially commended.—Rural World.



Miss Nettie Blackmore, Minneapolis, tells how any young woman may be permanently cured of monthly pains by taking **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.**

"YOUNG WOMEN:—I had frequent headaches of a severe nature, dark spots before my eyes, and at my menstrual periods I suffered untold agony. A member of the lodge advised me to try **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** but I only scorned good advice and felt that my case was hopeless, but she kept at me until I bought a bottle and started taking it. I soon had the best reason in the world to change my opinion of the medicine, as each day my health improved, and finally I was entirely without pain at my menstruation periods. I am most grateful."—NETTIE BLACKMORE, 28 Central Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

Painful Periods

are quickly and permanently overcome by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. The above letter is only one of hundreds of thousands which prove this statement to be a fact. Menstruation is a severe strain on a woman's vitality,—if it is painful something is wrong. Don't take narcotics to deaden the pain, but remove the cause—perhaps it is caused by irregularity or womb displacements, or the development of a tumor. Whatever it is, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is guaranteed to cure it.

If there is anything about your case about which you would like special advice, write freely to Mrs. Pinkham. No man will see your letter. She can surely help you, for no person in America has such a wide experience in treating female ills as she has had. She has helped hundreds of thousands of women back to health. Her address is Lynn, Mass., and her advice is free. You are very foolish if you do not accept her kind invitation.

Details of Another Case.



"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Ignorance and carelessness is the cause of most of the sufferings of women. I believe that if we properly understood the laws of health we would all be well, but if the sick women only knew the truth about **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** they would be saved much suffering and would soon be cured.

"I used it for five months for a local difficulty which had troubled me for years, and for which I had spent hundreds of dollars in the vain endeavor to rectify. My life forces were being sapped, and I was daily losing my vitality.

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cured me completely, and I am now enjoying the best of health, and am most grateful, and only too pleased to endorse such a great remedy."—MISS JENNIE L. EDWARDS, 604 H St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Pinkham, whose address is Lynn, Mass., will answer cheerfully and without cost all letters addressed to her by sick women.

7% INVESTMENT

The Preferred Stock of the

W. L. Douglas Shoe Co.

Capital Stock, $2,000,000.

$1,000,000 Preferred Stock.

$1,000,000 Common Stock.

Shares, $100 each. Sold at Par.

Only Preferred Stock offered for sale.

W. L. Douglas retains all Common Stock.

The Preferred Stock of the W. L. Douglas Shoe Company pays better than Savings Banks or Government Bonds. Every dollar of stock offered the public has behind it more than a dollar's worth of actual assets. W. L. Douglas continues to own one-half of the business, and is to remain the active head of the concern.



This business is not an undeveloped prospect. It is a demonstrated dividend payer. This is the largest business in the world producing Men's Goodyear Welt (Hand Sewed Process) shoes, and has always been immensely profitable. There has not been a year in the past twelve when the business has not earned in actual cash much more than the amount necessary to pay 7 per cent annual dividend on the preferred stock of $1,000,000.

The annual business now is $5,500,000, it is increasing very rapidly, and will equal $7,000,000 for the year 1903. The factory is now turning out 7,000 pairs of shoes per day, and an addition to the plant is being built which will increase the capacity to 10,000 pairs per day.

The reason I am offering the Preferred Stock for sale is to perpetuate the business.

If you wish to invest in the best shoe business in the world, which is permanent, and receive 7 per cent on your money, you can purchase one share or more in this great business. Send money by cashier's check or certified check, made payable to W. L. Douglas. If there is no bank in your town, send money by express or post office money orders.

Prospectus giving full information about this great and profitable business sent upon application. Address

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

FREE TO WOMEN!



To prove the healing and cleansing power of **Paxtine Toilet Antiseptic** we will mail a large trial package with book of instructions **absolutely free.** This is not a tiny sample, but a large package, enough to convince anyone of its value. Women all over the country are praising Paxtine for what it has done in **local treatment of female ills,** curing all inflammation and discharges, wonderful as a cleansing vaginal douche, for sore throat, nasal catarrh, as a mouth wash, and to remove tartar and whiten the teeth. Send to-day; a postal card will do.

Sold by druggists or sent postpaid by us, 50 cents, large box. Satisfaction guaranteed.

THE R. PAXTON CO., Boston, Mass.

FREE to MOTHERS of suffering babies. Send to Henry C. Blair, Walnut & 8th st., Philadelphia, for a **Teething Necklace.** Money refunded if not satisfactory. Fifty cents, mail, prepaid.

HAMLIN'S WIZARD OIL
DIPHTHERIA, CROUP
ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT

The making of 330,000 Organs of matchless tone, quality and durability formed the life work of two generations of Esteys. The third generation now offers you a superb

Organ

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Piano

The Estey Piano is conscientiously made and conscientiously priced. You take no risk with an Estey. Write Estey Factory, New York, for Piano catalogue, and Brattleboro, Vermont, for catalogue of Organ.



HAZARD

HAZARD, both black and smokeless powders never vary. The contents of any package is the same as of all packages of the same brand. That fact has produced confidence and explains in part why Hazard Powders are so popular. Use what the majority use, and insist that your dealer carries Hazard Powders in stock.

GUN POWDER

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

A. N. K.—C 1940

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

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Meldrum &
Anderson Co.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

396-408 Main Street,

New Cloaks, Skirts and Suits

The most magnificent collection of the finest Cloaks and Suits and Misses' Coats which our buyer was able to find in New York has been placed on sale. They are of the most favored materials, cut in the newest styles and the tailoring is of the highest type. All lists and prices read pretty much alike—it is comparison with other goods and workmanship that tells the story. We promise the best values that can be had for the money.

Walking Suits, upward from..... $15.00
Tailor Suits, upward from..... $12.00
Shirt-Waist Dresses, $15.00 to..... $45.00

SKIRTS.

Walking Skirts with slot and strap seams fancy stitching, black, blue, grey and brown with perfect hang, $4.75 to $15.00
Dress Skirts in immense quantities, silk, $12 to $35.00
Cloth, $5.00 to..... $28.00
We claim to have the best cloth Skirt for the money ever shown in Buffalo for..... $7.50

CLOAKS AND JACKETS.

Cloth Jackets, half fitting Coats and Monte Carlos, $7.50 to..... $35.00

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Meldrum &
Anderson Co.

The American Block,

BUFFALO, N. Y

Safe Cure Immediate Red Cross For Woman's Relief.

Tansy Pills

$1.00 per box

Mailed to Any Address in Plain Packages.

Vin De Cinchona Co. 612 Locust St. DesMoines, Ia.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR THE RED CROSS BOOKLET. (MAILED FREE.)

MONEY REFUNDED IF NOT AS WE SAY

L. Taggart.



REVIVO RESTORES VITALITY

Made a Well Man of Me.

THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY

produces the above results in 30 days. It acts powerfully and quickly. Cures when all others fail. Young men will regain their lost manhood, and old men will recover their youthful vigor by using REVIVO. It quickly and surely restores Nervousness, Lost Vitality, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Lost Power, Failing Memory, Wasting Diseases, and all effects of self-abuse or excess and indiscretion, which unfits one for study, business or marriage. It not only cures by starting at the seat of disease, but is a great nerve tonic and blood builder, bringing back the pink glow to pale cheeks and restoring the fire of youth. It wards off Insanity and Consumption. Insist on having REVIVO, no other. It can be carried in vest pocket. By mail, $1.00 per package, or six for $5.00, with a positive written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Book and advise free. Address ROYAL MEDICINE CO., 16-20 Plymouth Pl., CHICAGO, ILL.

For Sale in Emporium, by R. C. Dodson.—12ly

Strong Nerves

are the true source of good, healthy appearance.

Persons with half-starved nerves always look worried and "dragged-out."

You cannot be happy without nerve vigor; you cannot be natural without all the powers which nature meant you to have.

Sex-ine Pills

produce a healthful glow which art cannot imitate. They invigorate every organ, put new force to the nerves, elasticity to the step and round out the face and form to lines of health and beauty.

$1.00 per box; 6 boxes (with written guarantee), $5.00. Book free. PEAL MEDICINE CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

For sale by R.C. Dodson, Emporium, Pa. 51

DR. CALDWELL'S SYRUP PEPSIN CURES INDIGESTION.

1/2 At one HALF THE COST

Lion Coffee

has better strength and flavor than many so-called "fancy" brands.

Bulk coffee at the same price is not to be compared with Lion in quality.

In 1 lb. air tight, sealed packages.

Natural Anxiety.

Mothers regard approaching winter with uneasiness, children take cold so easily No disease costs more little live, than croup. It's attack is so sudden that the sufferer is often beyond human aid before the doctor arrives. Such cases yield readily to One Minute Cough Cure. Liquifies the mucus, allays inflammation, removes danger. Absolutely safe. Acts immediately. Cures coughs, colds, grip, bronchitis, all throat and lung troubles F. S. McMahon, Hampton, Ga: "A bad cold rendered me voiceless just before an oratorical contest. I intended to withdraw but took One Minute Cough Cure. It restored my voice in time to win the medal." R. C. Dodson.

After a man tires of amusements he calls them follies.

Look Out For Fever.

Billousness and liver disorders at this season may be prevented by cleansing the system with DeWitt's Little Early Risers. These famous little pills do not gripe. They move the bowels gently, but copiously, and by reason of the tonic properties, give tone and strength to the glands. R. C. Dodson.

When is a boat like a heap of snow? When it is adrift.

Forty Years' Torture

To be relieved from a torturing disease after 40 years' of torture might well cause the gratitude of anyone. That is what DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve did for C. Haney, Geneva, O. He says: "DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve cured me of piles after I had suffered 40 years." Cures cuts, burns wounds, skin diseases. Beware of counterfeits. R. C. Dodson.

He who does not when he can do cannot when he will.

The Worst Form.

Multitudes are singing the praises of Kodol, the new discovery which is making so many sick people well and weak people strong by digesting what they eat, by cleaning and sweetening the stomach and by transforming their food into the kind of pure, rich, red blood that makes you feel good all over. Mrs. Cranfill, of Troy, I. T., writes: For a number of years I was troubled with indigestion and dyspepsia which grew in a worse form. Finally I was induced to use Kodol and after using four bottles I am entirely cured. I heartly recommend Kodol to all sufferers from indigestion and dyspepsia. Take a dose after meals. It digests what you eat. R. C. Dodson.

Every man has his limit and some men have two or three.

We promptly obtain U. S. and Foreign

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YOUR FAITH will be as strong as ours if you try

Shiloh's Consumption Cure

and ours is so strong we guarantee a cure or refund money, and we send you free trial bottle if you write for it. SHILOH'S costs 25 cents and will cure Consumption, Pneumonia, Bronchitis and all Lung Troubles. Will cure a cough or cold in a day, and thus prevent serious results. It has been doing these things for 50 years. S. C. WELLS & CO., Le Roy, N. Y.

Karl's Clover Root Tea corrects the Stomach

Madam Dean's French Female Pills.

A safe, certain relief for Suppressed Menstruation. Never known to fail. Safe! Sure! Speedy! Satisfaction Guaranteed or money Refunded. Sent prepaid for $1.00 per box. Will send them on trial, to be paid for when relieved. Samples Free. UNITED MEDICAL CO., Box 74, LANCASTER, PA.

Sold in Emporium by L. Taggart and R. C Dodson.

DR. FENNER'S KIDNEY and BACKACHE CURE

Rheumatism, Backache, Dropsy, Gravel.

All Bladder and Urinary Diseases. By Druggists, 50c. $1.

R. C Dodson, Agent, Emporium, Pa

36-28ly.

PILES RUDY'S PILE Suppository

A cure guaranteed if you use

D. Matt. Thompson, Supt. Graded Schools, Statesville, N. C. writes: "I can say they do all you claim for them." Dr. S. M. Devore, Raven Rock, W. Va., writes: "They give universal satisfaction." Dr. H. D. McGill, Clarksburg, Tenn., writes: "In a practice of 23 years, I have found no remedy to equal yours." Price, 50 Cents. Samples Free. Sold by Druggists. MARTIN RUDY, LANCASTER, PA.

Sold in Emporium by L. Taggart and R. C Dodson. Call for free sample.

Letter to Johnson & McNarney.

Emporium, Pa.

Dear Sirs: What would be the result of selling poor paint with this guarantee?

"If you have any fault to find with this paint, either now in putting it on, or hereafter in the wear, tell your dealer about it.

"We authorize him to do what is right at our expense."

That means pay damages, don't it?

Here's another guarantee:

"If your state chemist finds this paint adulterated, we will pay his bill, and send you $100."

We stand by both of these guarantees: as we are the maker, we know all about it.

83 F. W. DEVOE & Co.

P. S.—Murry & Coppersmith sell our paint.

Settled the Wing Question.

Two little Philadelphia girls the other day strayed into the realms of theology and anthropology, though of course they didn't know it.

"Say," said the first, "we's Dod's 'ittle angels, isn't we?"

"Yeth," lisped the second, "but we hasn't dot any feathers on uth, like the 'ittle angels my mamma showed me in a picture book."

"Well, we had once, don't oo know," returned the first, "but Dod pulled 'em all out before him sent us down here."

"What for did him do that?"

"So that we couldn't fly up in the trees when our mammas want us to come in and be washed!"

The Cannibal.

"And what," asked the cannibal chieftain in his kindest tones—"what was your business before you were captured by my men?"

"I was a newspaper man," answered the captive.

"An editor?"

"No; merely a subeditor."

"Cheer up, young man! Shortly after my chef has finished his perusal of the cookbook you will be editor in chief."

Laughing heartily at his bonmot, the cannibal chief wanted to know if the captive had a funny bone.—Judge.

Napoleon and His Mother.

Soon after Napoleon's assumption of the imperial purple he chanced to meet his mother in the gardens of St. Cloud. He was surrounded by courtiers and half playfully held out his hand for her to kiss. "Not so, my son," she gravely replied, at the same time presenting her hand in return; "it is your duty to kiss the hand of her who gave you life."—Chambers' Journal.

Theories.

"I suppose you have thoroughly investigated the conditions of which you are treating in your book," remarked the friend.

"No," replied the literary woman who had undertaken a great work. "You see, I'm afraid an investigation might interfere with some of the beautiful theories I have evolved."—Chicago Post.

Goes Like Hot Cakes.

"The fastest selling article I have in my store," writes druggist C. T. Smith, of Davis, Ky., "is Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, because it always cures. In my six years of sales it has never failed. I have known it to save sufferes from throat and Lung diseases, who could get no help from doctors or any other remedy." Mothers rely on it, best physicians precribe it, L. Taggart guarantees satisfaction or refund price. Trial bottles free. Reg. sizes, 50c and $1.

For Female Complaints

and diseases arising from an impure state of the blood Lichty's Celery Nerve Compound is an invaluable specific. Sold by L. Taggart.

What is invisible blue? A policeman when he is wanted.

His Life in Peril.

"I just seemed to have gone all to pieces," writes Alfred Bee, of Welfare, Tex., "biliousness and a lame back had made life a burden. I couldn't eat or sleep and felt almost too worn out to work when I began to use Electric Bitters, but they worked wonders. Now I sleep like a top, can eat anything, have gained in strength and enjoy hard work." They give vigorous health and new life to weak, sickly, run-down people. Try them. Only 50c at L. Taggart's drug store.

When is a bedstead not a bedstead? When it's a little buggy.

Quinine for Colds.

Many people use quinine for the cure of colds say that the effect of this drug is more disagreeable than the disease. Krause's Cold Cure is prepared in convenient capsule form, and will cure the most deeply seated cold in 24 hours without any interruption to business. They are pleasant to take and give you a clear, fresh sensation while operating. Price 25c. Sold by L. Taggart.

Nothing is more detestable than the prejudices of other people.

For a pleasant physic take Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. Easy to take. Pleasant in effect. For sale by L. Taggart.

Why is a man's hand like a hardware store? It has nails.

Heller's Testimony.

Albert Heller, living at 1114 Farnham St., Omaha, says: "I have tried most everything that is used as a preventive or cure for headache, but nothing did me so much good as Krause's Headache Capsules. Others who have used them say the same thing." Price 25c. Sold by L. Taggart.

Rich Valley.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Lewis, a baby girl.

A number of our citizens attended court this week.

Mrs. Oscar Heath, of Elk Fork was seen on our streets Monday.

Lafayette Lockwood had a corn husking-bee last week, which was largely attended.

Mrs. Cameron Housler visited her sister Mrs. Leon Chadwick of Emporium on Tuesday.

Earl Bundage, of Emporium, was on our streets Sunday. It is nine miles to Sterling, Earl.

Mitch Craven was down from the woods a few days taking a much needed rest last week. He also attended revival meeting, which has been in progress for some time.

FRANCIS.

Pennsylvania Game Laws.

Sunday—Hunting on Sunday prohibited.

Wild turkey, pheasant, grouse, quail, partridge, woodcock, prairie chicken. It is unlawful to kill or catch, or have in possession any of those, accept between October 15 and December 15, except that woodcock may be killed also during the month of July, in addition to the time specified.

Quail—These may be trapped between January 1 and February 15, but must be released alive, in the same locality, the following spring.

Elk, deer, fawn—The killing of these animals is forbidden, except in November. Killing the same in water, or chasing with dogs is a misdemeanor. It is unlawful to kill or trap any deer, elk, fawn, wild turkey, pheasant, grouse, partridge, quail or woodcock for the purpose of sale. The sale of same is also unlawful.

Transportation—It is a misdemeanor for any person or transportation company to ship beyond the limit of this state at any time, any protected animals.

Hare, Rabbit—Shooting these is permitted from Nov. 1 to Dec. 15. It shall be lawful for the owner or lessee of any premises which are enclosed, within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to kill on said premises hare or rabbits, at any and all seasons of the year for their own protection, but not for sale.

Black, gray or fox squirrel—Shooting the same permitted from Oct. 15 to Dec 15. The use of ferrets not permitted

Number—It is unlawful for any one person to kill in one day more than 10 ruffled grouse or pheasant; more than 15 quail or Virginia partridge; more than 10 woodcock, or more than two wild turkeys, or to kill in one season more than two deer.

Rail and reed birds—No person shall kill or catch any rail or reed bird, except in September, October and November.

Wild fowl—It is unlawful to kill web-footed wild fowl from May 1 to Sept. 1, or to use in killing them any but a common shoulder gun, or from or by aid of a boat propelled with sails or steam.

Plover—No person shall kill any grass or upland plover between Jan. 1 and July 15.

Antwerp or homing pigeons—Unlawful to shoot, maim or kill any Antwerp or homing pigeon, either while on flight or at rest.

Non-resident license—Every non resident of this commonwealth unless he be an owner of real estate in said commonwealth, shall be required to take out a license from the county treasurer of the county where he proposes to shoot in this State, before he begins hunting. Each and every person not a resident of this commonwealth, not being an owner of real estate therein, shall pay a license fee of $10 to the treasurer of such county, who shall thereupon issue to him a certificate which shall authorize the owner thereof to hunt and kill in any part of this commonwealth, during the open season of the year therein specified, and under the restrictions and for the purpose allowed by law, the game birds and the game quadrupeds found in this commonwealth.

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WORMS!

WHITE'S CREAM VERMIFUGE

FOR 20 YEARS

Has led all WORM Remedies.

EVERY BOTTLE GUARANTEED.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

Prepared by RICHARDSON MEDICINE CO., ST. LOUIS.

For sale by L. Taggart 21y.

Weak and Tired.



"Do you suppose your Vinol would do me any good?" said a woman customer the other day. "I just drag round. My work seems an awful burden."

"I think Vinol will help you," said our clerk. "Our folks at home use it. We have such faith in it that we will pay the money back if it doesn't help you."

She took a bottle of Vinol home and has since bought another bottle.

Vinol was sold last year on the same guarantee. How many "refunds" were there, do you think? Less than two per cent.

In other words, Vinol did successful work in ninety-eight cases out of 100.

For two great classes, those who can't seem to gain strength, and those who are tired at nothing, we say: "Try Vinol on our guarantee."

L. TAGGART, DRUGGIST.

Mail Orders Supplied $1 per Bottle Express Paid.



For Piles.

Sample mailed free.

One application gives relief.

The continued use of Humphreys' Witch Hazel Oil permanently cures Piles or Hemorrhoids—External or Internal, Blind or Bleeding, Itching or Burning, Fissures and Fistulas. Relief immediate—cure certain.

Three Sizes, 25c., 50c. and $1.00. Sold by Druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Humphreys' Medicine Co., Cor. William and John Sts., New York.

NERVOUS DEBILITY,

Vital Weakness and Prostration from overwork and other causes. Humphreys' Homeopathic Specific No. 28, in use over 40 years, the only successful remedy. $1 per vial, or special package for serious cases, $5. Sold by Druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Humphreys' Med. Co., William & John Sts., N. Y.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure

Digests what you eat.

This preparation contains all of the digestants and digests all kinds of food. It gives instant relief and never fails to cure. It allows you to eat all the food you want. The most sensitive stomachs can take it. By its use many thousands of dyspeptics have been cured after everything else failed. It prevents formation of gas on the stomach, relieving all distress after eating. Dieting unnecessary. Pleasant to take.

It can't help but do you good

Prepared only by E. C. DEWITT & Co., Chicago. The $1. bottle contains 2½ times the 50c. size.

R. C. Dodson, Emporium, Pa.

Consult Your Interests

AND SAVE BIG MONEY BY ORDERING NOW

YOUR FALL SUIT

AT

R. SEGER & COMPANY'S.

We handle nothing but the very best fabrics and on this together with first-class fit and workmanship we have built up the large patronage we enjoy.

Come in and see us.

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You can look the county over, and you will not find a more complete, up-to-date line of GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

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is now in, and ready for your inspection.

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LADIES WAISTS, ETC.

Our Notion department is full of new things, and lots of bargains. We have added

MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS' OVER COATS AND READY MADE SUITS.

J. E. SMITH,

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KIDNEY DISEASES

are the most fatal of all diseases.

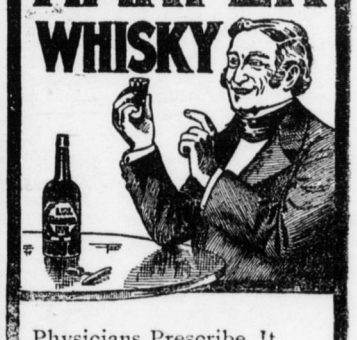
FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE Is a Guaranteed Remedy

or money refunded. Contains remedies recognized by eminent physicians as the *best* for Kidney and Bladder troubles.

PRICE 50c. and $1.00.

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Physicians Prescribe It for their most delicate patients. Old and Pure.

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